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ABSTRACT

This collection of 12 essays on bibliographic services in Australia has been published as part of the National Library of Australia's effort to encourage a voluntary national information system. An introduction and overview of bibliography in Australia are followed by brief surveys of the major desiderata for Australian subject bibliography in literature (A. Lawson), children's books and materials (J. D. Adams), music (K. Horn), politics (J. Rydon), wildlife (M. C. Downes), legal writings (E. K. Braybrooke), economics (F. G. Davidson), educatiin (J. Thawley), agriculture (H. M. Russell and G. Levick), geography (R. G. Freestone), and non-Australian history materials located in Australian libraries (R. J. Shultz and Janet F. Schultz). Each essay is contributed by a subject specialist and contains a review of current bibliographic sources available and recommendations for improvement in bibliographic information in that subject area. Among a wide range of suggestions are included the inauguration or strengthening of national information clearinghouses, union lists of sources, or national bibliographies; the updating of previously existing subject bibliographies; the creation of new periodical indexes; the computerization of data; the full utilization of international bibliographical machinery for Australian material; and the improvement of book indexing. References are provided for each subject essay. (ESR)

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National Library of Australia

Development of
Resource Sharing Networks

In the framework of UNISIST (World Science Information System), NATIS (National Information Systems) and ALBIS (Australian Library Based Information System)

Networks Study No. 12

TWELVE ESSAYS ON AUSTRALIAN SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edited by D.H. Borchardt
Convenor, AACOBS Working Party on Bibliography

National Library of Australia
1980

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PREFACE

The key statutory functions of the National Library are to develop a national collection of library materials, to provide bibliographical and other services based upon them, and to foster national and international co-operation. The last is essential to ensure the cost-effective development of the national collection and services and is currently being discharged through the promotion of the concept of voluntary resource sharing.

Arising from its statutory responsibilities, the National Library has been recognised by the appropriate Ministers, departments and authorities as the national focal point for a range of international and national programs, including UNISIST (World Science Information System) and ALBIS (Australian Library Based Information System).

The Library aims to encourage a voluntary national information system within which state and municipal governments will continue to serve the major information needs of the general public and within which universities and research institutions, major private enterprises and Government departments and authorities will continue to serve their major information needs. For its part, the Library sponsors those services which most appropriately or economically should be provided centrally on the basis of resource sharing.

The twelve essays in this study are an important contribution to knowledge of needs in the area of bibliographical services in Australia. The National Library is pleased to publish them as one of its Networks Studies on behalf of the Working Party on Bibliography of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services. The theme of the papers is appropriate to the concept of subject libraries which the Library has developed, and will provide useful support to their continued development. Responsibility for statements of fact and expressions of opinion rests, of course, with the authors.

G. CHANDLER
Director-General and
Executive Member of the Council

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INTRODUCTION

The twelve essays here collected are the result of a prolonged effort by the Working Party on Bibliography to identify with the help of subject specialists, what particular steps might be taken to close long standing gaps in Australian subject bibliography. Members of the Working Party have long been aware that scholars working in Australian libraries on topics of Australian interest or in related fields are far from being adequately served by literature and holdings surveys. The paucity of appropriate bibliographies - though greatly reduced comparatively during the past 15-20 years - still causes some research workers to shrink from certain types of investigations and others to spend an inordinate amount of time on preparatory labours of literature searches before their real project can be tackled.

Suggestions for a solution to some of these problems included the organization of a large scale national conference on subject bibliography. However, two simple reasons led the Working Party to abandon such an enterprise for the present. One was the recognition that the time is not ripe. Bibliography in general and subject bibliography in particular are relatively rare plants which do not respond to the use of too much growth stimulation. On the contrary, too much attention tends to foster unprofitable growth which lacks any natural justification. Subject bibliography must be related to recognised needs to develop properly.

The other reason was the absence of adequate ground work from which a national conference on subject bibliography could fruitfully start. It was in response to this second reason that a search was made for subject specialists who would prepare, as part of their "natural" activities, a brief survey of the major desiderata in Australian subject bibliography.

The first result of the Working Party's search was presented in the form of seven essays to the AACOBS Council meeting in August 1977. A second instalment of five essays was included in the documentation for the 1979 Council meeting. Though some of the earlier comments on the need for bibliographic control have now been overtaken by various developments, the substance of the earlier essays remains and constitutes a useful and important contribution to Australian subject bibliography. It should be clearly understood that while the Working Party has promoted and, to some little extent, prompted these contributions, the authors alone are responsible for the views and proposals contained in the papers. The contributors are experts of some standing in the Australian academic community and have been given nothing more than encouragement to present their suggestions. Some of these may seem far fetched, but the Working Party's intention in publishing them is, in the first place, to stimulate discussion and thought about Australia's needs for more subject bibliographies in many different areas.

The Editor has tried to co-ordinate the appearances of the essays and made some editorial adjustments. The bibliographic style has been harmonised as much as possible, but the references of the earlier essays have not been updated. Typographical errors which appeared in the first collection of essays have been corrected.

The Working Party acknowledges with gratitude the time and effort which the authors of the essays have put into these very genuine contributions to Australian bibliography. The assistance of the National Library and of La Trobe University Library in the publication of these collected essays is very much appreciated.

La Trobe University,
Bundoora, Vic., 3083.

D.H. Borchardt

January 1980

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AUSTRALIA

SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

R.L. Cope

To review the progress of bibliography in Australia since the end of the Second World War is to experience contradictory feelings, for one encounters both grandeur and misery. The achievements are visible for all to see, consult and be grateful for: this is particularly so in the vital field of national bibliography with its various ramifications. And, of course, the field of subject bibliography can point to a number of first-rate specialised bibliographies produced by institutions as well as by dedicated individual bibliographers and enthusiasts. It is not the purpose of the observations being offered here to chronicle these grandeurs more closely, but simply to place on record that they exist. A full, indeed indispensable account of them is contained in D.H. Borchardt's *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information* which has now reached its third edition.[1] But what about our misery? Is it captious to be critical in view of the progress achieved?

Bibliography, in both its theoretical and its practical aspects, attracts the most diverse notice, and since it serves the most diverse interests it often excites prejudice and passion. But, paradoxically enough, it sometimes fails to attract the notice of many of those whom it claims to serve, or is designed to serve. Here I have in mind the library community in particular which evinces, on the whole, a rather alarming unconcern about this fundamental pillar of its professional raison d'être. This unconcern is, I believe, partly explicable by the failure to recognise certain cardinal points about bibliography: firstly, that it has a fundamental bearing on the quality of librarianship, secondly, that it is an *evolving* and not a static discipline, and thirdly, that theory and practice are intimately connected and inter-dependent. Let us examine these points more closely.

At its most elementary level bibliography may be described as the listing of books or of sources of information. From this elementary basis arises a complexity of forms and species, mirroring, to some extent, the complexity of the world we live in, which itself is built up out of "elementary particles". Bibliography gives an intellectual shape to some aspect of our world; it imposes or discerns some pattern; it creates a point of access and it offers a mode of control and ultimately of understanding. These factors will surely be seen as of fundamental concern to librarianship.

Bibliography is not a science if we understand the term "science" in the rigorous way Sir Karl Popper proposes. Bibliography certainly has its principles if it does not have its laws; it is a social and intellectual phenomenon, subject to historical change and pressures. Bibliography is a "discipline" and a "study" which require a full measure of intellectual effort and craftsmanship. In this regard bibliography is akin to an art and it certainly is able to demonstrate at its peak a strong creative element. I hesitate to go further than establish a kinship, because bibliography generally sees itself as an auxiliary discipline, supporting and promoting other disciplines, such as the

sciences and arts, and responding to their needs as well as to the broader needs of society. Bibliography as a social and intellectual activity is extremely hospitable to a mutliplicity of phenomena and for practical utility it is generally subdivided into types or species, such as national bibliography, regional bibliography, subject bibliography, bibliography of specific forms of publication (e.g. maps, music) and so on. Each of these types has its own raison d'être, its own challenges and problems; I do not believe that any type or species has necessarily a pre-eminence or superiority over the rest. National bibliography has, because of its embracing nature, sometimes been considered to have a claim to pre-eminence, but this approach is not altogether fruitful because national bibliography is itself a complex and even contentious phenomenon, subject to change and evolution. Who would be so rash as to claim that in Australia there is yet real agreement on what constitutes our national bibliography? Who would claim that our national bibliography need never change? It may, indeed, be of little real moment that such agreement is still wanting since agreement, final and complete, may be unattainable. But it is of considerable moment that we remain aware of the issues and principles involved, that discussion continues to be active and informed, and that no one considers that he has a lien on either the theory or the practice of bibliography. Certainly the library profession cannot consider bibliography its "property", even though it is our concern. If war is too important to be left to the military, it might be as reasonably argued that bibliography is too important to be left to the librarians!

The papers brought together in the present publication clearly demonstrate how much bibliographic activity has been carried out by dedicated individuals who are not librarians. They also indicate how much needs still to be done to fill in bibliographic lacunae and to increase coverage. The Working Party on Bibliography, an organ of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) is a body called into being in order to identify issues and problem areas in bibliography in Australia, to stimulate, assist and promote development and progress, and to co-ordinate (as far as it lies within the power of a body without any funds worth mentioning and whose members come from different parts of Australia). At present the Working Party on Bibliography is comprised of librarians, but this need not always be the case. The Papers brought together in the present publication are the tangible fruit of the activities of the Working Party which is grateful to the contributors for their readiness to share their enthusiasm and scholarship in the cause of bettering bibliographic theory and practice in Australia.

The Papers contained in this publication speak for themselves and it is not the purpose of these introductory remarks to assess them in any sense. A consideration of their coverage and contents, however, leads one to realise how great the need is for some monitoring of what developments are taking place in a field so diverse and subject to fragmentation and duplication. The Working Party on Bibliography may reasonably take pride in having promoted the establishment of a register of bibliographic work in progress which is now being maintained at the Library of La Trobe University under the supervision of the Working Party's convenor D.H. Borchardt. But the position is still far from ideal, for we lack any regular review and critique of bibliographies published in any given period in Australia: I can only repeat an earlier plea[2] for

our National Library to assume responsibility to publish an annual or biennial review similar to the outstanding Soviet annual entitled *Bibliografiya sovetskoi bibliografii*. This annual is extremely thorough and is prefaced by a detailed analysis of developments in the field in both its theoretical and its practical aspects. An Australian counterpart would be modest indeed, but from small acorns....

The Working Party on Bibliography recognises that one of Australia's greatest bibliographic miseries is the deficient attention given to bibliography in our library schools. There is no strong tradition as yet of education in bibliography, and the courses of instruction that exist seem rather insular. What a revolution would be required for a library school to provide courses in bibliography similar to those outlined in T. Borov's contribution to the symposium *Ge genstand und Methoden der Bibliothekswissenschaft*![3] It may be doubted whether much instruction in Australia takes any account of theoretical and practical developments in other than English-speaking regions - we need to keep in mind that "there is a world elsewhere".

Unless our command of the theory and history of bibliography is first-class, our practice and performance will lack the assurance and intellectual foundation to guarantee other than fortuitous results and casual successes. Bibliography like other intellectual enterprises has its fair share of stillborn and misshapen births. These can to a great extent be avoided if we acquire the assurance that is built on knoweldge, experience and tradition. This assurance is still the great desideratum of bibliographic practice in Australia. The present publication represents a modest but not insignificant step towards creating that assurance and it is to be hoped that the Working Party on Bibliography might be able to issue succeeding publications supplementing and reinforcing what is offered here.

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DESIDERATA IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

Alan Lawson

Most bibliographical work in the field of Australian literature has been done by individuals, by a scholar, a librarian, or one of those very special creatures, a scholar-librarian. The important implication which perhaps lies hidden behind this simple observation is that, so far at least, bibliographies have been produced as a response to some peculiar combination of special need, special interest and, either special talent or great willingness. That situation seems likely, I think, to obtain for quite some time to come and so an attempt, like the present one, to suggest where best our individual and collective bibliographical energies might be directed could be regarded as either unrealistic or indulgent.

D.H. Borchardt, however, in a persuasive analysis of "the bibliographical scene" in the third edition of his survey *Australian bibliography*[1] points to a couple of promising trends in librarianship which, if fulfilled, could well signal the emergence of the 'next generation' of Australian bibliography. I would like to add one or two other trends observable in literary studies. The development of computer-based information retrieval techniques will have, as Borchardt points out, the most significant effect on libraries, their services (and users), and bibliography since the invention of movable type in the fifteenth century. The apparent reluctance of researchers (and librarians?) in the humanities to exploit the resources of this technology for many basic, time-consuming, and error-vulnerable tasks is by now so widely-observed as to be notorious. It is, hopefully, being overcome. But to balance the new technology, Borchardt urges formal encouragement of the scholar-librarian, a happy combination, one imagines, of academic interests and professional skills. And this is not an impossible Utopian vision: there are several of them around and scholars seek them out and treasure their acquaintance. That so often their invaluable work is accorded low institutional priority and relegated to spare time or, frequently, their 'private' time ought to be a matter not merely for regret but for protest. Only when the talents of such people are recognized as significant will the pressing bibliographical tasks which face us be carried out, and, most importantly, carried out reliably, accurately, and usefully. It is, regrettably true that almost all of the bibliographical work pertinent to Australian literary studies has been done by people who were amateurs (in both senses of the word), and for whom it was or had to be, a part-time, secondary occupation. The results, though welcome, usually bear the hallmarks of their origins.

Other developments are occurring within Australian literary studies which will have implications for Australian literary bibliography in the near future. There have been, within the last couple of years, striking indications that a fairly major revaluation of our literary canon is underway. A lot of work is being undertaken to re-examine on the one hand authors hitherto ignored and on the other hand aspects of acknowledged major authors which had been previously overlooked or dismissed. In both cases existing bibliographical resources are being found wanting. For example, the two writers commonly regarded as the principle mid-nineteenth century poets, Charles Harpur and Henry Kendall

have not yet received anything like adequate bibliographical treatment. For neither is there a complete and authoritative text; for neither is there a bibliography listing all of their literary output; yet both have been the subjects of recent articles which argue that important areas of their work have been so underrated as to distort the author's place within the literary tradition. For authors who have been ignored until recently there is usually no listing at all outside the checklist of books in Miller. This new movement will demand, will certainly require, and will hopefully produce many new bibliographies.

Another noteworthy trend is towards thematic, regional, and subject studies. Academic interest in, say, the work of migrant authors, books about World War II, or the novels of the Northern Territory will all create their own bibliographical demands, and those concerned with the state of the bibliographic art in the near future would do well to acknowledge the trend of such new developments of interest. There is no real reason, I think, why the bibliographer should not be in the van rather than the rear of the critic. It is, or should be, obvious that a good bibliography will reveal many new areas for critics to explore.

The last trend to which I want to draw attention is perhaps less clear. There is though, I think, a perceptibly increasing willingness among academic researchers, and honours and postgraduate students in particular, both to use and to produce basic reference tools such as bibliographies. With the decline of the hegemony of the New Criticism and other critical schools which directed all of their attention to the text itself, there has been, I think, a resurgence of interest in other aspects of scholarship and primary research. While a new diversity of approach has been generally apparent in the study of literature in English, it is in Australian literary studies that the willingness and the opportunity to deal with such elements of basic research as bibliography has been most evident. A dual consequence of this is the increased need for comprehensive and accurate bibliographies and a greater likelihood of their being produced.

Some of the next crop of bibliographies related to Australian literature will, therefore, be breaking new ground; they will give us a first listing for authors and subject areas not yet covered. This is perhaps the hardest aspect for which to prophesy, but some hunches might be hazarded. Regional bibliographies will I think be sought. J.H. Hornibrook's *Bibliography of Queensland verse*[2] was until very recently the only example we had but in 1976 Bruce Bennett and Susan Ashford issued a compendious bibliography of *The literature of Western Australia*.[3] While this is undoubtedly an outgrowth of some local interest it will now make possible many projects which will not have occurred to researchers before. Perusing such a bibliography reveals relationships, clusters of interest, developments, hitherto unsuspected. Some regional studies have been conducted in the past (usually in theses), and many libraries (particularly the State Libraries) have special collections of regional material so the basis for more bibliographies of this kind exists. It is desirable that the regional bibliographies be generous in their criteria for inclusion. Ephemera, non-literary material, work by authors only briefly associated with the area should, ideally, all be included (with annotations).

Some work is presently being done on migrant writers in Australia; work by 'visitors' to Australia such as D.H. Lawrence, Anthony Trollope and Mark Twain has been studied at different times by several critics and has been anthologized once; the feminist movement has begun to develop a scholarly arm, and interest in literature by and about women is obviously increasing (some women writers, such as Barbara Baynton, Ada Cambridge and Rosa Campbell Praed are important figures in the revaluation of Australian literary history); the literature of World War I has been given bibliographical treatment by J.T. Laird but students of the literature of World War II have not been so lucky; R.B. Walker has just published an excellent history of *The newspaper press in New South Wales, 1803-1920*[4] and many others are interested in the vast quantities of creative literature buried in the pages of nineteenth century (and, to a slightly lesser extent, twentieth century) Australian serials, and in the influence of those newspapers and magazines on literature; the image of Australia in other literatures has been touched upon once but will certainly prove a fruitful area again; relationships between literature and other arts have been opened up in a couple of recent essays; a number of theses have been written on subjects such as 'the Schoolmaster', or 'the Parson', or 'the Aborigine' in Australian literature. All of these areas are of sufficient recent and continuing interest to justify and repay the expenditure of bibliographical time and energy. They are, at any rate, examples of the kinds of new work being done in Australian literary studies. None has been the subject of a bibliography.

If any of the suggestions I have just made seem a little speculative to some readers there is another species of bibliographical labour whose justification could hardly be queried. That is the updating of some of our standard reference tools. While it is true that Australian literature has been fairly well served in the main by basic general bibliographies we should not overlook the fact that most of these are now more or less seriously out-of-date. In some cases updating would be relatively straightforward and would solve the problem. The *Annals of Australian literature*[5] is a case in point. An extremely reliable and useful ready-reference source and, indeed, one whose arrangement constantly suggests new areas of critical study, its usefulness will be impaired unless it is regularly brought up to date. Although a few errors and omissions have been noted by some reviewers and users, most readers would, I think, be happy with a corrected and extended edition. A more comprehensive treatment of some of our more prolific or popular authors like F.J. Thwaites, Ion Idriess, Morris West, and George Johnston each of whom gets only selective coverage would however be a bonus. The recent death of the *Annals'* compiler Professor Grahame Johnston, robbed Australian literary bibliography of one of its ablest exponents; it should not, though, mean the end of this and other bibliographical projects which he had planned.

Percival Serle's *Bibliography of Australasian poetry and verse*[6] has long been useful: coverage of the last fifty years would considerably enhance it. Phyllis Mander-Jones' survey of *Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand the the Pacific*[7] is another candidate for updating and perhaps extension. Ash and Lorenz, in their survey of American library *Subject collections*[8] note a number of American libraries with special holdings of Australiana, and there has

very recently been an upsurge of interest in Australian literature in North American, British and European universities. One would hope then that an expansion of Mander-Jones earlier geographical limits would be possible: it would certainly be useful.

The two greatest achievements in Australian bibliography to date, Ferguson's *Bibliography of Australia*[9] and Miller's *Australian literature*[10] both have, despite their considerable virtues, well-known and serious deficiencies which it might be found possible to remedy. Literary scholars regret not merely the famous 'gap' between Ferguson's *terminus ad quem* of 1900 and the beginnings of a formal national bibliography in 1937 but, perhaps even more importantly, the exclusion of literature from his coverage of the period 1851-1900. The National Library's planned retrospective National Bibliography, valuable though it will be, will still leave this one gaping hole in the major national bibliographic resource. There is still no single place where one can find a detailed bibliographical description of Australian literature year by year from 1851 to 1900.

Some of the material for such a listing could be abstracted from Morris Miller but the great inconvenience of his book's arrangement and the considerable amount of extraneous material it contains have rendered it much less useful to scholars than it might have been. Frederick Macartney's condensation and rearrangement of Miller - *Australian literature...* to 1950[11] produced a work of greatly enhanced usefulness but sometimes at the expense of accuracy and informativeness. Even this volume is now over a quarter of a century out-of-date. The bibliographical activity of the 1950s, which was considerable and which seemed to place Australian literature in such a favourable position bibliographically, is in almost every case now rather badly in need of refurbishing.

Macartney has been out of print for many years; Miller has been re-issued in facsimile form but that the only currently available bibliography of Australian literature does not extend past 1938 should highlight the urgency of producing a replacement of some kind. The very least that we could aim for, I think, is a post-1950 supplement to Miller and Macartney. What we really need though is an updated and corrected bibliography, arranged along Macartney's lines but with the additional bibliographical information which Morris Miller occasionally offers. One could well, at this stage dispense with the potted critical summaries which were once considered useful although a brief biographical and descriptive summary could still be welcome.

The genre most neglected in Australia by literary critics (until recently) and by bibliographers has been drama. Only plays which are published in book form are listed in any of the standard references. It is not possible to discover from Miller, Miller and Macartney, or Johnston's *Annals* the date of first performance of an Australian play. Even two more specialist books, Leslie Rees' *The making of Australian drama*[12] and E.F. Ho's *Australian drama, 1946-1973: a bibliography of published works*[12] omit such essential information. The public performance of a play is in many ways analogous to publication for other literary forms. It is certainly misleading anyway to find Sumner Locke-Elliott's 1948 play *Rusty bugles* listed under 1968 or Peter Kenna's 1959 *Slaughter of St. Teresa's day* set down under 1972. Alan Seymour's *Swamp creatures*

(1955), performed but unpublished, is included only in the Fryer Memorial Library's roneoed list of play scripts in the Hanger Collection.

Even without this crippling deficiency the current bibliographical situation in Australian drama is particularly weak. The only bibliography, as such, E.F. Ho's, lists only those plays published (or reprinted) during her nominated period (1946-1973). Leslie Rees has useful, though incomplete listings of plays published and broadcast since 1936; the catalogues of the Hanger and Campbell Howard collections (Universities of Queensland and New England respectively) list a great many more, mainly unpublished, plays. But even a consolidated and expanded version of these four would be far from adequate for even the casual student of Australian drama.

The best model, I suggest, for the bibliographical treatment of Australian drama would be Alfred Harbage's *Annals of English drama*.[14] This provides, in tabular form author, title, genre, theatre, company, date of publication, etc: an ambitious, but extremely useful and particularly convenient work to emulate. It uses a form of entry which easily accommodates plays for which, authorship, date, or performance data is doubtful or unknown; it also mixes easily plays published but unperformed, performed but unpublished, or unpublished and unperformed. An author and title index and an analytical guide to collections and anthologies would give the other kinds of access and information required. A census of performances of Australian plays and a register of reviews of them are essential foundations for a systematic study of the history of Australian drama and theatre. We have neither.

The short-story has, from the beginnings of our national literature, been a particularly important form for Australian writers. An index to short stories in anthologies, collections, and in periodicals would be a boon to the increasing number of students and researchers interested in the genre. Cook and Monro's *Short story index*[15] would obviously form the basis for an Australian Index of Short Stories, but the addition of stories in periodicals would be a considerable improvement. Even many of the existing author bibliographies omit periodical publication of stories, poems, and serialized novels.

Indeed literary periodicals, or periodicals which contain some literature, have been very important in Australia's literary development. When the book market is relatively small the only avenue of publication for both creative writing and criticism, in many cases, will be through magazines and newspapers. Perhaps the very greatest assistance bibliography could give to literary critics, literary historians, and social historians would be to develop an analytical index to those periodicals. The model which I would suggest is the well-known *Wellesley index to Victorian periodicals* (1966-) which indexes important serial titles issue by issue, frequently identifying anonymous or pseudonymous contributors. The considerable advantage that this format would have for the Australian situation is that the work could be published progressively, even piecemeal. Some work has been done by Professor Leonie Kramer and Dr L.T. Hergenhan (and perhaps others) towards indexing runs of particular nineteenth century magazines. This kind of work, could form the basis of the sort of Index to Periodicals which

I envizage. The nineteenth century should have the greatest priority but the period right through to 1944 (the beginning to the Mitchell Library *Index to periodicals*) is also in urgent need of the thorough analytical survey. In fact only since the inception of the Australian Literary Studies 'Annual Bibliography' in 1963 has criticism been adequately indexed: creative writing in periodicals is still not covered. Until such an index is in existence a great deal of literature and criticism will remain buried.

Furthermore, Australian literary periodicals still await their bibliographer. We still don't have even a comprehensive classified checklist of periodicals of some literary significance. John Tregenza's *Australian little magazines, 1923-1954*[16] is useful, though certainly incomplete even for the rather brief period he nominally covers. Nevertheless its format is useful despite occasional eccentricities in the lists of important contributors. Henry Mayer's *Bibliographical notes on the press in Australia* (1963), a researcher's own 'working notes' indicates, by its very provisional nature, just how valuable a thorough bibliography of the Australian press could be. The National Library has, I believe, been engaged on a project of this kind for many years. It is to be hoped that some results will be available soon. The last five years or so has seen a great increase in the number of 'little' magazines: it is particularly important that the 'Small Press Record' in *Australasian small press review* (Manly, 1975-) be continued, upgraded, and used by bibliographers to prevent recent periodical literature from falling into the same state of obscurity which has afflicted past work.

A considerable quantity of Australian poetry has appeared at some time or other in one of the numerous anthologies published here and, occasionally abroad. Some of this is otherwise unpublished, or uncollected and all of it is, in this form, relatively inaccessible. The extent to which anthologies have formed, and limited, our literary canon cannot yet be studied. Marianne Ehrhardt of the University of Queensland Library is presently working on an analytical index to this material. Literary scholars and reference librarians will be immensely grateful for this index but her work on it at this stage has only been accorded low priority. Perhaps someone will also find time to perform the same task for anthologies of fiction.

One other source of often excellent literary scholarship, criticism, and even bibliography which is all too seldom utilized in Australia is the postgraduate, and Honours, thesis. Masters and Doctoral theses are listed in a Union List which was until very recently many years in arrears, but Honours theses go unrecorded. At many universities these are often substantial pieces of research. It would be most desirable to have all dissertations on Australian literary topics recorded in a single place, preferably with abstracts. There is no reason why this register should exclude dissertations written at the increasing number of universities outside Australia where postgraduate research in Australian literature is being done. In 1970 A.N.U. issued a *World catalogue of theses on the Pacific Islands*:[17] a comparable volume for Australian literary studies would be most useful. If such a volume were compiled then it could readily be supplemented with an annual or biennial register of dissertation abstracts in *Australian literary studies* or a similarly appropriate place.

One other bibliographical reference tool which could be considerably enhanced by revision and expansion is *Australian literary pseudonyms*[18] by Bruce Nesbitt and Susan Hadfield. In its present state it is obviously a preliminary contribution to a difficult field. Though useful it omits hundreds of known pseudonyms and moreover does not give sources for its attributions. The new edition of its English counterpart, Halkett and Laing will give sources and it seems proper that a second edition of Nesbitt and Hadfield should do so too.

When Fred Lock and I set out to describe and evaluate the bibliographical and other reference sources in Australian literary studies for our recently published *Australian literature: a reference guide*[19] it became apparent that as well as gaps to be filled, revisions to be made, and older works to be updated, there was a considerable amount of consolidation to be carried out. The need for all four classes of improvement is particularly evident in the bibliographical situations that we document in our chapter on forty Australian authors, although consolidation is perhaps the need which most immediately presents itself. For Henry Lawson, for example, there are seven bibliographies none of which completely supersedes any other: for Vance and Nettie Palmer there are six.

The information presented in that chapter is, implicitly, a programme for future bibliographical work. Of the forty authors included, only six, Martin Boyd, Marcus Clarke, Adam Lindsay Gordon, Henry Handel Richardson, Francis Webb, and Patrick White, are the subjects of a reliable, recent comprehensive bibliography. For some others there is only the very brief selective bibliography in an *Australian writers and their work* volume, or else the very much better but relatively inaccessible Fryer Memorial Library typescript checklists. The major authors for whom the present bibliography is most drastically in need of updating or upgrading are Brennan, Dark, Franklin, Gilmore, Harpur, Kendall, McCrae, 'Furnley Maurice', Neilson, Stephens and Stewart. Still other authors had to be excluded from our listing because there was no bibliography at all: with just a couple of exceptions none of the authors omitted had received any bibliographical treatment worth recording. They included, for example, all of the dramatists, George Johnston, Frank Hardy, David Martin, Ada Cambridge, Rosa Campbell Praed, 'Tasma', William Gosse Hay, Thea Astley, William Baylebridge, Louis Becke, Frank Dalby Davidson, 'Steele Rudd', Rex Ingamells, Morris West and Gwen Harwood. All are obviously worthy candidates for bibliographical treatment.

In many ways this is a very fitting time for such an article to be written. Many, indeed most, of the bibliographical tools we have relied on in Australian literary studies are now in need of refurbishing or replacing. It is time for a new generation of literary bibliographies.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN'S BOOKS AND MATERIALS IN AUSTRALIA

J.D. Adams

The years since the war have been notable for the growing emphasis on the importance of providing children with better quality books for their reading needs. This is particularly true in Australia which has seen the emergence of the Children's Book Council of Australia, the founding of annual awards for the best Australian children's books as well as the emergence of school and children's libraries and professional associations for their librarians such as the School Library Association of Victoria and the Children's Libraries Section of the Library Association of Australia.

Keeping pace with such developments it has been the trend to provide useful materials for parents and librarians in the form of lists of best books and guides to buying good books as well as an increasing number of reviews of children's books in the press. By the 1960s there had developed quite a collection of check lists and reviewing guides soon to be followed by historical surveys of Australian children's literature culminating in H.M. Saxby's two volume *History of Australian children's literature* (Wentworth Books, 1969-1971) and Mrs Marcie Muir's *Bibliography of Australian children's books* (Deutsch, 1970-76). In this paper I intend to survey briefly the present trends in the bibliography of children's literature in Australia and to suggest possible future directions. My approach will be to discuss firstly the bibliographic materials needed for the research and study of children's literature, chiefly Australian, secondly the materials needed by practising children's and school librarians and others for commencing and developing collections of children's books, and thirdly the materials needed by the children themselves.

The subject of children's literature has in the last ten years emerged as one worthy of academic study and research, and this is reflected in the increasing number of books, articles and research papers, even theses, which have been written in every country, and in the growing number of specialist courses offered in children's literature at tertiary level chiefly in schools of librarianship and teachers' colleges. This is as much true of Australia as it is overseas, and it is a matter of some pride that Australian contributions to the study of children's literature have become increasingly significant in the world scene in the same way as Australian children's books.

Courses in colleges and schools of librarianship range from concentrated studies of a few weeks' duration to studies lasting a whole year under the guidance of specialists.[1] The courses generally provide opportunities for students to become familiar with the wide range of notable books and authors past and present and a chance to establish criteria for the selection of different types of books. There is usually an emphasis on a wide reading of children's literature and opportunities are provided for critical discussion. Students are expected to prepare essays, papers, bibliographies and similar written assignments which are related as often as possible to their own particular interests in the field.

Beyond basic studies in children's literature many of the schools of librarianship and teachers colleges provide opportunities for diploma essays and papers in the subject and some of those presented in recent years have been worthy of publication. As instances I would mention two from the Department of Librarianship, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, "Attitudes towards aborigines in current Australian children's literature" by Mrs Margaret Dunkle (Diploma Study, 1973) and "The Australian child and adolescent seen through the juvenile literature of the period 1841-1941" by Mrs Phyllis Reeves (Diploma Study, 1973). Mention must be made of at least one thesis in the field submitted for the Master of Librarianship degree at the University of New South Wales by Mrs Margaret Trask entitled "The Place of Ethel Turner in the development of Australian books for children".[2] Every encouragement should be given to the production of this type of contribution to the study of Australian children's literature.

Apart from student essays there has been a growing number of articles in the professional journals, in the press and in popular magazines, as well as papers and addresses at conferences, workshops and seminars. The number of articles on children's literature and related topics indicated by *APAIS* is small in comparison with the number abstracted in the IFLA publication *Children's literature abstracts*. As yet we have had very few monographs of Australian children's literature but these will no doubt appear in the near future.

To provide assistance for the increasing number of students and professional people seriously concerned with children's literature there is a need for three forms of bibliographic aid. Firstly, every researcher needs to have bibliographies of children's books, comprehensive records of every title published with appropriate bibliographic data, annotations and indications of the location in libraries of out-of-print and rare items. Secondly, he needs a comprehensive guide to all the books, articles, papers, theses, etc. published or unpublished in the subject. Thirdly, he needs access to substantial and significant collections of children's books, periodicals and other materials about children's literature. I should add also the need for union catalogues of children's books and relevant reference material as a guide to the locations of particular items not found in the main collections.

There are quite a number of bibliographies of children's books both comprehensive and selective for various countries of the world, and it is a matter of some pride for Australia that we have available a most useful retrospective bibliography of Australian children's literature in Marcie Muir's *Bibliography of Australian children's books* mentioned earlier. The first volume published in 1970 provides detailed bibliographic data for an extensive range of Australian books for children in various editions including foreign language editions, covering the period from the earliest known children's books referring to Australia to 1969. In 1976 a second volume was published which included both additional titles and an index. The work is arranged alphabetically by author and is chiefly a book collector's catalogue rather than a tool for students and research workers.

From my experience of assisting students in the preparation of essays and bibliographies I would advocate a much simpler guide book to Australian children's literature. Such a guide would need to be comprehensive with entries in alphabetical order of author, or in chronological order with indexes of authors, titles and subjects. Each title should be entered according to a standard bibliographic format, with the addition of short annotations indicating the nature of the story and any other significant detail. There ought to be, of course, provision for updating. Some select lists of Australian children's books in chronological order have already been published and could form a basis for an extended publication in paperback format.[3]

Retrospective bibliographies of Australian children's books, restricted to one or more authors, or to a certain period or area, or to a particular genre or subject, either separately or as part of a thesis or paper, will probably be produced in increasing numbers by future research students and others. Every encouragement should be given to people wishing to do such bibliographic research in the field, and provision should be made to have such papers or bibliographies published in some form.

There exist already a number of papers or bibliographies in various library schools and teachers' colleges throughout Australia which are quite unknown beyond the particular holding institutions. Many of these papers should be considered for publication. I would recommend that AACOBS regional committees undertake a survey of what is held in the schools and colleges in this field and that a list of the papers be drawn up and published for the benefit of other research workers.[4] A further useful project would be the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of articles and books, check lists and bibliographies, and similar materials relating to Australian children's literature past and present. I see this as an extensive project suitable as a group bibliographic research task undertaken in a library school.

Every encouragement should be given to the development of substantial historical collections of children's literature in a few appropriate libraries; at least one such collection should be available in each state. The collections should aim at being reasonably comprehensive; they should be designated as depositories for the discarded books and materials from public, school and other libraries. I believe that the State Libraries at least must assume the role of developing such collections for they are readily accessible and usually have better facilities for storing, maintaining, developing and utilising such collections; but there should also be smaller collections in library schools and teachers' colleges.

Some historical collections do exist already in Australia. The largest Australian research collection in this field is at present housed in compactus units in the basement of the Library of the University of New South Wales; it consists to a great extent of collections of older books discarded from public libraries, mechanics' institutes and schools in New South Wales. Other large collections include one at the State Library of South Australia, and the famous Morgan Collection at the University of Melbourne.[5] The State Libraries and the National Library

hold extensive collections of Australian children's books which have been received through the provisions of the legal deposit acts. The collection at the National Library could well become what has been proposed as the Australian Centre for Children's Materials, referred to later in this paper, along the lines of the Children's Book Division of the Library of Congress.[6] The Centre would be responsible for acquiring both old and current children's materials from all over the world to form the basis for a research centre with specialist staff and study facilities, and would be involved in producing bibliographies and check lists, and sponsoring research and publication in the field of children's literature.

The resources of older Australian and overseas children's books held in any Australian library should be recorded, as is the case with other research material, in the *National union catalogue of monographs*, and the publication of local and regional union catalogues of historical children's books should be fostered. Special catalogues of particularly significant collections should be published and should contain appropriate illustrations and notes.

Apart from students and researchers in the field, the other major group of users of bibliographic material includes librarians, teachers, booksellers, parents and others who need guidance as to what children's books are currently in print with bibliographic details for ordering and cataloguing. They may also seek guidance on the evaluation of the latest publications and would appreciate good reviewing journals and up-to-date check lists. They would also profit from access to good demonstration collections where they could see and examine the latest materials and receive assistance from knowledgeable staff. Librarians of new school and children's libraries would appreciate the availability of basic lists of recommended materials as a starting point for collection building.

Australian libraries would adequately be served for lists of children's books in print if they subscribed to the general buying guides *Books in print, British books in print* and *Australian books in print* together with periodicals *The bookseller, Publishers' weekly* and *Australian bookseller and publisher*. In addition special lists of children's books, such as the Bowker publication *Children's books in print* with a companion subject guide would be useful tools for school and children libraries. A publication possibly entitled "Australian children's books in print", while it might be useful, would indeed be a very slender volume, for most Australian children's books, particularly non-fiction, are rarely in print for long and are seldom brought out in new editions.

With respect to check lists and basic lists there has been considerable assistance provided by various official and voluntary organisations in Australia. For several years the Children's Book Council of Australia (Victoria) has issued *Books for children* currently in its 6th edition published 1973, and brought up to date each year between new editions with supplementary sheets. The last edition incorporated *Australian children's books* which had been published in four editions. The list is one of the best known in Australia as a basic list although it is not intended as a buying guide for libraries but rather as a guide for

parents and teachers for their personal needs.[7] The State Education Departments have frequently issued basic lists and check lists as guides for school librarians, often on specific subjects or for particular grades and age ranges, usually with annotated entries.[8] These lists are constantly updated with supplementary lists and book reviews in bulletins sent out regularly to all school libraries.

The Children's Libraries Services Section of the Libraries Services Division, Library Council of Victoria, has also frequently issued printed and duplicated basic lists, select lists and guides on a wide range of themes and subjects and similar select lists have been published by the Australian Library Promotion Council. Such services are also offered by the Library Boards in other states, and some public libraries issue select lists and guides to new books for their readers.

There would certainly be a case for a national check list or basic books list, but it could certainly not take the place of most of the lists I have just mentioned above. Indeed, following the experience of similar projects in other countries, the national check list would probably meet with as much criticism as praise, particularly regarding the inclusion of some titles and the exclusion of others. A national check list would only be successful if it were compiled by a widely accepted representative and authoritative selection committee with the help of an army of competent reviewers from all over Australia.

The Victoria based *Books for children* mentioned earlier, is indeed the closest to the ideal in most respects, but a check list for library use would almost certainly need to be in a more comprehensive form and sponsored by a national body, such as AACOBS or the National Library, or perhaps by a joint body of school and children's librarians, with adequate funding to carry out the extensive editorial work and its publication. Such a substantial check list, well-reviewed and accepted in this country could become an important standard list for Great Britain, North American and Commonwealth countries, particularly if it were to include the best British and American titles as well as Australian books.

The question of a national basic list has already been discussed by AACOBS. In 1970 the Standing Committee asked Mr Laurie McGrath to report on such a list,[9] and he recommended in June 1971 that:

> ...there is a need for nationally produced, basic lists of library resources for primary and secondary schools which would require the backing of an institution with material resources of a model library collection, and professional and clerical staff to ensure the evaluation of material upon publication and the production of entries in supplements and new editions of the list.[10]

In October 1971, Professor Radford informed the Standing Committee of AACOBS that the School of Librarianship at the University of New South Wales would be interested in working on an annual listing of basic and current Australian produced bibliographies and lists of resources of library materials for primary and secondary schools, an annotated listing of current general and specialised periodical indexing services

appropriate to Australian schools.[11] In 1974 such bibliographies were compiled at the School but appear not to have been published.[12]

Children's and school librarians have frequently suggested the need for a comprehensive reviewing journal specially designed for Australian libraries.[13] Many librarians make good use of overseas reviewing journals such as *Horn book* and *Junior bookshelf* but these are limited by their particular national bias.

It is obvious that such an Australian publication could provide a useful service by offering a wide and comprehensive range of reviews of books and non-book materials, notes on Australian prices, articles and news on all aspects of children's literature and librariansnip. *Reading time* is the only Australian journal which meets most of these demands but it is issued only four times a year by the Children's Book Council of Australia, New South Wales Division. This journal is already widely used and well respected. However, it ought to be issued more frequently and expanded to contain more articles and news and more reviews, particularly of non-book materials. Features of special interest including regular listings of current research and publications on children's literature and librarianship would be of considerable value. A comprehensive index was published for issues nos. 27 to 56 in 1976.

A national journal could be published through the joint co-operation of relevant organizations with adequate financial backing in the same way as the check lists mentioned earlier. A substantial journal which appeared frequently was comprehensive, well printed and attractively produced, could gain a world-wide reputation and have an extensive sale in many countries. This would be preferable to a proliferation of shoddy, duplicated circulars which try to serve as reviewing journals but have difficulties in finding enough good reviewers, and which rely on whatever certain publishers care to send for review often missing out on the more significant books. *Reading time* is well above this standard and could well be the basis for a national journal.

Demonstration collections of a wide range of recommended children's books in print should be available in central, accessible locations in the various capital cities and large provincial centres throughout Australia. To be useful, these collections should be comprehensive, displaying the titles listed in published check lists and reviewing journals; they should be tastefully housed, allow for comfort in browsing and study, and should be staffed by qualified librarians with particular expertise in discussing children's materials. The collections should include files of bibliographies, check lists and journals and should also provide a vide range of non-book materials with facilities for their use. The collection should be well published as being open to the public for inspection and inquiry, and there should be suitable select lists and other publicity material for free distribution.

Demonstration collections can be of great assistance in the selection of children's materials, for few bookshops and library suppliers in Australia can or will display all the titles which could be worthy of selection for libraries. With strong financial backing and supported by publishers, the demonstration collection can be enriched by a

variety of materials which might otherwise never be seen by librarians. Even more so, audio-visual materials, particularly films, could be made available. These collections should be seen as part of a children's literature centre where there could be meetings, seminars, book discussion groups, and social occasions such as "meet the author" nights - in fact, a vital link in the chain of bringing the right books to the right readers.

A number of demonstration collections already exist in various parts of Australia. In Victoria there is an excellent collection of several thousand books held in the Children's Book Council of Australia (Victoria) which has been used for exhibitions in Children's Book Week in some major shopping centre in the Melbourne metropolitan area, as well as for many displays and talks given by members. A small group of experienced and dedicated volunteers help organise the collections, keep them up-to-date and in good repair. The collection is available for consultation by arrangement with the Secretary.

Another excellent collection, more accessible to the public, is that of the Children's Libraries Services Section of the Public Libraries Division, Library Council of Victoria, housed at the State Library of Victoria, Melbourne. This is a comprehensive collection providing limited facilities for study and browsing, and including an extensive range of reference works and journals. The collection was developed and cared for by Mrs Margaret Ingham from 1968 to 1975. The present Children's Libraries Services Officer, Mrs Margaret Dunkle, hopes to be able to expand the collection and see it housed in new premises in the near future.

A new demonstration collection for school librarians has been opened up by the Library Services Division of the Education Department in their premises at Kay House, Swanston Street, Melbourne, while there are smaller, somewhat less accessible collections in several teachers' colleges and at the RMIT Department of Librarianship. Other states can record similar demonstration collections.

In 1969, Mrs Margaret Trask, in a paper to AACOBS,[14] recommended the setting up of a Centre for Children's Materials located possibly within the University of New South Wales to which she was then attached. In 1973, on the basis of the report, AACOBS passed a resolution "to investigate the feasibility of establishing a Centre for Children's Materials to provide:

a) a representative historical collection,

b) basic collections and publication of lists,

c) reviewing panels providing copy for,

d) a reviewing journal, and

e) an enquiry service."

Another resolution requested that the concept of the five elements listed could be extended to audio-visual materials.[15] The idea of a national centre is a good one but for administrative reasons it had best

be linked with the National Library's services. The Centre would provide facilities for the publication of check lists and the national reviewing journal, and it would offer expert advice, and act within the National Library as the focal point for an information network on all aspects of children's materials.

The third group of bibliographical media to be considered are those which would be used by children as reference tools or guides to published information. Principal among such tools would be periodical indexes, but there is scope, also, for newspaper indexes, indexes to stories and to poetry in collection, indexes to illustrations, and indexes analysing such general books and materials which include a large number of topics. Except for periodical indexes few other bibliographical services have been attempted in Australia. There should be some national sponsorship for private bibliographical projects aimed at producing reference and retrieval tools for young readers.

An index to periodicals for children's and school libraries which would be used by children from the age of eight years and over would need to be clearly printed in a fairly large type face; the headings should be simple and conform with standard lists of subject headings for school libraries and the entries should be easy to understand and contain a minimum of abbreviation. The index should cover all Australian and overseas periodicals known to be used in primary and secondary schools, including those for lighter reading as well as those for school studies. The index could also be used to provide subject analyses of new books, and could include such entries as major articles in the daily newspapers. As an Australian index to periodicals the emphasis would be on Australian materials but should not be entirely so restricted. An index with only Australian entries would have little value for children's needs.

Standard periodical indexes which should be available in the larger school and public libraries (and accessible to children) are *Readers' guide to periodical literature* and *APAIS (Australian public affairs information service)* but, useful as they are, neither of them covers as many of the periodicals used in schools as they should. Nevertheless children should have the opportunity to be able to use them and similar indexes when the need arises.

Only one index published in Australia, *Guidelines; a subject guide for Australian libraries* approaches the criteria I have suggested for an ideal periodical index for use by children. *Guidelines* appears ten times a year, with annual cumulations: it is edited by Keith Darling, Librarian of Scotch College and published by Bibliographic Services at Mt Waverley, Vic. The 1974 cumulation covers 94 periodicals of which 59 are printed or published in Australia. The periodicals are chosen with the wide range of interests of secondary school children in mind, but the index would be just as useful for public and academic libraries for there is no general periodical index for adult use published in Australia, a serious gap in our national bibliographical services. *Guidelines* is well arranged and its use can be easily understood by children. The entries stand out clearly, there are many cross-references and the abbreviations used are straightforward. This index attracted quite a large number of subscribers, chiefly in school

libraries, and is highly regarded throughout Australia. Mention should be made also of *Pinpointer* published bi-monthly by the Libraries Board of South Australia, which is designed chiefly for use in small public libraries for it includes only 20 to 30 popular journal titles commonly found in school libraries.

For the future development of periodical indexes in Australia I see three possibilities. Firstly there could be a non-Australian index as a supplement to *APAIS*, but this would seem impractical since there exist so many excellent indexes overseas. Secondly *APAIS* could be expanded to include a comprehensive range of overseas periodicals, but again I think this would be undesirable for *APAIS* would need to keep its identity as THE index to Australian periodicals. Thirdly a totally separate periodical index like *Readers' guide*, covering Australian and overseas periodicals of a non-specialist nature, could be considered. I would favour this third alternative. *Guidelines* could be the basis for such an index which would be prepared by the National Library, or a specially chosen committee of librarians and subject experts sponsored by the National Library or AACOBS. The committee would include representative children's and school librarians, and would be backed by a team of indexers throughout Australia, and funded to produce a high quality publication.

To summarise my recommendations, I would suggest:

a) A National Centre for Children's Materials should be set up as recommended by AACOBS; it should be based in the National Library, and include a major demonstration collection, a comprehensive historical and research collection; it should publish or sponsor the publication of basic lists, check lists and a national reviewing journal, serve as a focal point for information on all aspects of children's literature, assist in bibliographic research projects in the field and offer facilities for publication of the findings.

b) At least one historical and research collection should be available in each state.

c) Demonstration collections should be established in every capital city and large provincial centres with facilities for expert guidance and for social and cultural activities associated with children's materials.

d) The *National union catalogue of monographs* should include those children's materials which have particular significance because of their intrinsic merit, or historical research interest and which are intended to be permanently retained in the holding libraries.

e) The National Library or AACOBS should sponsor the publication of a comprehensive non-specialist periodical index which could be expanded to include the subject analysis of books and other materials.

f. Financial support and assistance with publication should be given to private bibliographical and research projects related to children's literature.

In conclusion I must stress that I have recommended the development or expansion of existing personal efforts so that they may become the recognized national services in each case. I do not mean by this that such publications be taken over by the national body, but that financial encouragement and facilities be provided to enable those publications to assume a national role if their sponsoring organisations are willing to accept that task. It would be an unfortunate decision if the National Centre were to attempt to take over all such publications or perhaps even compete with them. A truly comprehensive and worthwhile service can only come about with the utmost co-operation of all the relevant bodies and this should be foremost in any plans for the development of bibliographical services for children's materials in Australia.

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GAPS IN AUSTRALIAN MUSIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

K.A.R. Horn

This paper is limited to the question of the adequate bibliographical control of Australian music. By adequate bibliographical control is meant the availability to everybody of a complete listing of everything "published". By Australian music is meant any printed or recorded material in one or more of the following classes:

written by Australians;
written about Australian music or musicians;
performed by Australians; and
published in Australia.

Only passing allusion is made to select lists, catalogues, etc., though some of these do exist, and, because of the inadequacies of the basic listings, are important (and sometimes unique) sources of information. The paper owes much to help received from Joyce McGrath, of the State Library of Victoria, Ian Miller, from the Victorian College for the Arts, and Prue Neidorf of the National Library of Australia.

1. The creation of a bibliographical record involves the discovery of what ought to be included, its description and the promulgation of the description.

2. The materials of musical study are:

   i) books and journals about music and musicians;
   ii) printed music - scores, performing parts, etc.; and
   iii) recordings - cylinders, piano rolls, discs and tapes.

3. Material in the first class is as well catered for bibliographically as other Australian books and journals, and receives no further consideration in this paper, which is therefore limited to the discovery, description and promulgation of printed music and sound recordings.

Legal deposit

4. Traditionally, national bibliography depends mainly on the functioning of legal deposit legislation. A table in Borchardt[1] shows that in all Australian states except Queensland and South Australia the legal deposit legislation is meant to cover "every sheet of music". Even if this legislation was being enforced, and it obviously is not, the material received would be but a small part of what is relevant, as it excludes recordings and Australian material produced overseas.

4.1 Legal deposit is based on the standard processes of book-publishing whereby copies of a work are multiplied and made available to anybody on a takeaway basis. But printed music is increasingly becoming available in other ways.

   a) orchestral parts are hired out, and presumably remain the property of their publisher or printer. Are they "published"?

b) some composers put their scores in the hands of a publisher who makes photocopies as required. Librarians regard this as "publishing", but the publisher maintains that he is merely making a photocopy of a document available, with its author's permission, to a particular client. Is this "publishing"?

4.2 Some works exist only in a mss. score held in private hands together with a recording held in a public institution such as the ABC. These works can be regularly broadcast, i.e. fed into the cultural experience of the nation. Should they be bibliographically recorded? This is not an idle question.

Composers themselves place great importance on definitive performance, according to Covell, who writes:

> We can illustrate and emphasise the importance of recordings in the way they give rise to new patterns of publishing. The English composer Sir William Walton has told us in private conversation that he does not regard any work of his as truly published until it appears in recorded form. The recording is to be regarded as the final form of the work rather than the engraved or photocopied score. Walton's scores are, as it happens, diligently published by O.U.P.; but a number of other composers, among them the Australian Peggy Glanville-Hicks, treat the recording of many of their works as their only form of publication. They prefer to retain all rights in their scores and make them available through dyeline copying or some other comparable process.[2]

4.3 If a work is performed publicly, especially if the performance is repeated, without being printed or taped, is it published?

4.4 Recordings receive the protection of Copyright laws. They should be covered by legal deposit legislation.

4.5 It seems, then, that a major gap in the bibliography of Australian music would be stopped if there was proper legal deposit legislation, based on the realities of music "publishing", and if that legislation was enforced.

Overseas material

5. Proper legal deposit would not cope with material produced outside Australia. The music publishing industry is just getting established in this country; there are about 20 publishers identified in the bibliographies of the Australia Music Centre.[3] But there will always be some Australian music material produced overseas, and it will always be necessary to watch for this in the *British catalogue of music* and *The national union catalogue of music, books on music and phono-records* of the United States Library of Congress, as well as publishers' catalogues and such sources.

Retrospective record

6. Since the assembly of the National Music Bibliography has been such a sporadic affair, there are great gaps to be filled in the retrospective record. Some attacks have been made on this problem: McCredie[4] has assembled a select bibliography and discography; various journals include discographies; newspaper advertisements and reports can provide listings, as can other reference sources.

6.1 Of much greater significance is the work of the Australia Music Centre in Sydney, under its energetic and enterprising director, James Murdoch. Questionnaires have been sent to about 500 composers, and catalogues of Australian compositions are being produced based on the information collected in these questionnaires.

6.2 So far five have been published[3] and three more are projected, covering Military and Brass Band, Electronic Music and Jazz, Folk, Pop and Rock. These catalogues already are and will long remain the main source for a musical bibliography of Australia.

6.3 The Australia Music Centre is sufficiently stable and state supported to have some chance of permanence, and its work will be relied on for many years ahead. It is unwise, however, to rely on the efforts of journals which have no guarantee of permanence. The Brolga Review, for example, which carried useful discographies, lasted only from 1958 to 1968. It is true also that musical librarianship and bibliography have gained greatly from the activities and urgings of practitioners (Covell, McCredie, to name only two). But the production of the National Musical Bibliography should be the responsibility of the appropriate public institution, that is the National Library of Australia.

The Australian national bibliography

7. The *ANB* has included sheet music since 1961, though the coverage is far from complete, and entries are sometimes years late. Overseas music included is negligible - there was one overseas entry for 1975. Not all Australian publishers appear to be contributing regularly to *ANB*.

The national union catalogue of music (NUCOMUSIC)

8. In the absence of a full or near-full National Music Bibliography, scholars are forced to rely on NUCOMUSIC, which could in theory contain the National Music Bibliography in unpublished form.

8.1 Catalogue cards for music scores currently catalogued in Australian libraries are being filed in NUCOMUSIC. (NLA cards are not being interfiled at the moment) These cards either come through NUCOM or are sent direct to the music and sound recording section. NUCOM does not file entries for music scores.

8.2 Catalogue cards for recordings are sent from outside libraries and are filed separately from NUCOMUSIC in a National Union Catalogue of Sound Recordings. This is not yet fully operational, as is NUCOMUSIC, as all the cards are not yet fully sorted and interfiled. NLA cards for sound recordings are also not being interfiled with the National Union Catalogue of Sound Recordings.

8.3 *ANB* includes music scores by Australian composers published overseas, as well as locally published music scores deposited under copyright. Retrospective *ANB* will also include music scores as they are catalogued.

8.4 Several other libraries in Australia are known to have accumulated significant backlogs in music cataloguing. When these are dealt with there will be significant additions to *ANB*.

9. The National Music Bibliography is woefully incomplete. To remedy this position there are two requirements:

a) Proper legal deposit legislation; and
b) Music library staffs of sufficient size and experience to enable them to cope promptly with their intake of music and to search out material published overseas.

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HISTORIANS AND NON-AUSTRALIAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AIDS IN AUSTRALIA

R.J. Shultz
Janet F. Shultz

In December 1970, D.H. Borchardt "assayed" for a second time the state of the art of bibliography in Australia.[1] That "assay" suggested that some three score bibliographies had been published since 1966. While that number has more than doubled in the past five years,[2] there is no indication that serious, sustained mining of the mother lode has been undertaken - at least not in non-Australian historical sources available in Australian archives and libraries. There are, of course, numerous bibliographies of research materials held in individual libraries in Australia but there is as yet no national "union list" of non-Australian historical research materials available in Australia. Students of history - professional and non-professional - studying non-Australian subjects ideally require a centralized, computerized, national union list of all English and non-English research materials in Australia. Such a union list should include all non-Australian diaries, memoirs, newspapers, periodicals, journals (academic and professional), theses, government documents (official papers, publications, reports and related materials), opinion and position papers by interest groups and commentaries and reports by contemporary observers kept in local, private, state, college, university and national archives and libraries. In the first place such a national union list would enable students of history, both academic and lay, to determine whether a particular source required is held anywhere in Australia. Because of the current rapid growth of public research collections and private library holdings such a list of sources for the study of non-Australian history should not only be printed and kept current by yearly supplements, but also it ought to be computerized at the national level with a central memory bank accessible through terminals and print-out screens in every college and university library, every state library and the larger regional public libraries. Perhaps this proposal sounds like an "over-kill" procedure to cure what may appear to be minor illnesses in the body of bibliographic and research aids but a cursory examination of the patient is enough to alarm any practitioner.

Though Australia, as a nation, is beginning to take a more venturesome part in world politics and economic affairs, requiring a growing awareness of the cultural and politico-economic life of other countries, academic studies of communities outside the British Commonwealth still suffer from a lack of resources. Above all, there are too few guides to the dispersed resources that are in Australia. Most bibliographic and research aids compiled to date in Australia have been concerned with Australian [historical] subjects.[3] Even with that emphasis (and it is hard to deny that it is probably rightly placed), there are still glaring weaknesses. Such gaps will probably be plugged in the near future but the needs of those studying non-Australian subjects are unlikely to be met except by limited, piecemeal bibliographies. What is needed is a comprehensive, nation-wide project to list every non-Australian historical source available in Australia, including microform and photocopy collections of manuscripts in

English and other languages. Perhaps the easiest and most efficient, but not necessarily the best and most useful, approach to such a massive project would be through dividing the earth into geographic areas and to treat each as an interdisciplinary studies subject; the following divisions, though of necessity a little arbitrary, might be accepted as a basis for discussion:

1. North American studies;
2. Asian studies;
3. Southeast Asian and Indian studies;
4. Middle Eastern studies;
5. Latin American studies;
6. African studies;
7. Pacific Basin studies;
8. European studies;
9. British, British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations studies.

North American studies

The proposed union list of non-Australian historical sources held in Australian libraries could well follow the steps taken by Dr W.J. Breen[4] and Ray Choate[5] who respectively, prepared bibliographies of American studies sources and reference material on North America available in the La Trobe, Melbourne and Monash University Libraries, the State Library of Victoria, the Victorian Parliamentary Library and several specialized libraries in Melbourne. These works, in conjunction with similar bibliographies of North American studies sources and reference materials in Canberra, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and country centres throughout Australia, could form the basis of a comprehensive bibliographic and research guide for North American studies.

Asian studies

The needs of scholars and laymen studying Asian subjects do not seem to be as pressing as of those working in other non-Australian areas. The band of Asian scholars in Australia is small, and to date, word-of-mouth information passed between scholars helps to keep them informed of the acquisition and availability of research materials. In addition, they have the benefit of the *Oriental union catalogue*, which while limited in scope is useful. Nevertheless, a union list of research materials, by country, would be welcomed because it would include the holdings in university libraries of the isolated and specialized materials acquired for the use of particular members of staff as well as manuscript and newspaper collections. Moreover, it would provide up-to-date knowledge of the location and size of such specific and specialized source material.

Southeast Asian and Indian studies

Among the many fields that make up Southeast Asian studies history and politics are best served with library materials in Australia. Every university in Australia has at least one historian or political scientist studying and teaching in the subject. This factor has strongly influenced the acquisition programs of material on Southeast Asia. The largest single collection on the subcontinent of India is in Canberra at the Australian National Library and the Menzies Library at the Australian National University. These collections are well catalogued and most people in Australia who study the subject know what is there.

The other major collections in Australia are in Sydney (at the three university libraries) where the emphasis is upon Western India, and in Melbourne, where the State Library was on the exchange list for government documents from the 1860s through the 1950s. It is regrettable that to date no steps have been taken to bring this fine collection up-to-date. There are about 18,000 items in the collection but the cataloguing is indifferent and inadequate. Given these three major concentrations of collections, the need for a national union list appears to be self evident.

Middle Eastern studies

The compilation of a union list of sources on Middle Eastern studies held in Australia would probably constitute a slim volume. Nevertheless, as the petro-dollar and the Middle East increase in importance, it is likely that interest in Middle Eastern studies will also expand and lead to more acquisitions and larger collections in the subject. A national "union list" could indicate the gaps in sources and contribute to a rational, comprehensive acquisitions policy.

Latin American studies

The emphasis placed on Latin American studies at La Trobe University has led to the compilation of a computer based union list of Latin American periodicals[6] in major Australian libraries. Work on this union list has suggested that there is a good deal of monographic material of Latin American interest in several libraries and a union list of historical sources on Latin America held in Australia is necessary and would be useful for the same reasons indicated for other areas and areas of study. In the meantime Ray Choate whose work on North American sources of information has already been mentioned, has also been working on a guide to Latin American sources of information.

African studies

Australian interest in Africa has only fairly recently found expression in university courses related, almost exclusively, to Africa south of the Sahara. Any guide to research materials on Africa located in Australian libraries would therefore not include many items - probably even less than that for Middle Eastern studies. Aside from the

British parliamentary papers, African sources are scarce. To date, there is no copying project of Colonial Office records for African colonies. Newspaper holdings are meagre throughout Australia and acquisition of official material is at best random, in libraries other than those serving the several Australian legislatures and the National Library. There exist, however, some microform records of several missionary societies which have been active in the South Pacific as well as in South Africa and though lack of full indexes makes these documents very difficult to use, their presence ought not to be forgotten.

Yet the growing recognition of the importance of the African experience makes it most desirable that there should be a clearly defined and published policy on the acquisition of library materials. The approach to geographic areas by means of interdisciplinary studies might well be applied to this region as it has been to Latin America at La Trobe University. Alternatively, and perhaps more realistically in view of the complex history of early African colonization and the numerous distinct reactions and liberation movements that have followed, the approach to African studies should be a national one in which particular institutions would concentrate on specific African regions and develop a collecting programme accordingly. Such acquisition policies should include not only research materials but also relevant newly published or reprinted books and periodicals. In spite of the present short-comings in sources on African studies, a union list of all African research materials held in Australian libraries should at least be started. Such a list should include all African journals and newspapers held in Australia, and should indicate the gaps in such holdings. Moreover, the locations of private papers of Australians who worked or settled in Africa, e.g. colonial officials (W.R. Crocker in Nigeria), settlers in south and east Africa, and missionaries (Joseph Booth), should be included in the union list. If it turns out to be as small in size as we fear, an early start on a union list could serve as a continuous guide to selection librarians. A lead for such activities and the compilation of a union list for African studies might well be taken from the Standing Committee on Colony Materials on Africa (SCOCMA) in the United Kingdom.

Pacific basin studies

There is a definite need for a national union list of Pacific studies material. In 1967 H.E. Maude recognized the needs of Pacific scholars in his paper, "The documentary basis for Pacific studies: a report on progress and desiderata".[7] One of the direct results of his report was the establishment of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau at the Australian National University. The Bureau's *Guide to microfilms supplied to the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau* lists unpublished documents deposited in the member libraries of the Bureau.

Another recommendation of H.E. Maude's for "the provision of adequate bibliographies, serial catalogues and periodical indexes, so that the extant material could be readily located" has not been so successfully followed up. Standard bibliographies on the Pacific region still include I. Leeson's *A bibliography of bibliographies of the South Pacific* 1954; H.O. Roth's *South Pacific serials: a select list* 1973

and C.R.H. Taylor's *A Pacific bibliography: printed matter, relating to the native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia.* 2nd edn 1965. These works are not union lists and are somewhat dated especially Leeson. A national union list of sources in Pacific studies would enable scholars to know more precisely what is held and where it is held in Australia and would help to identify gaps in collections especially of official material and serials.

European studies

Two union lists have been compiled during the past decade which are undoubtedly of value to the historian engaged in European studies. One is Laufer & Southwell's *French culture in the libraries of Melbourne* the other is Fletcher's *German language books in the libraries of Canberra, Melbourne and New South Wales.* Not only are these resources surveys inevitably out of date by now, but their usefulness has always been somewhat limited for historians because the compilers' interest has been predominantly in the fields of literature and language studies. It is obvious that much remains to be done. The large influx of European settlers from Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Yugoslavia - to list only the major countries of origin - should stimulate interest in the history and culture of their homeland and will surely lead to a serious study of these constituent parts of Europe. A listing of the basic materials now available will, as has already been suggested, help in the formulation of programs for the acquisition of library materials. If proper steps are taken, the small basic lists which can now be compiled could be immediately computerized and formatted for continuous up-dating. It should not need emphasizing that special attention should be paid to the inclusion of materials in the several original languages.

British, British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations studies

A union list of sources in Australian libraries on the history of Great Britain would of course not differ essentially from that for any other area of European studies even though the deep and long-standing link between Australia and Great Britain has led to the accumulation of large quantities of library materials in innumerable institutions. Indeed, the necessity and utility of such a union list are similar to those of any other area of study but its size would probably be second only to that for Australian studies; a fact that reinforces the need for such a project. This question of size may make it desirable to deal first with a resources guide as Choate has done for the Americas.

For the British Commonwealth of Nations and its predecessors a union list could follow the same format as for other areas of studies. On the other hand, it would probably be more useful to cross-index the sources available on former British colonies and the later members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The researcher may be better served by being referred to the full entries listed under the other areas of studies, e.g. Spain, Asian, South Pacific, etc. Only those source materials relating to the few areas still remaining as British colonies should be listed in full.

A national 'union list' - a specific proposal

Specifically, what is proposed in this paper is the compilation and development of a series of union lists for all non-Australian historical sources available in the major Australian collections. Such a project should be undertaken by a combined task force of academic specialists and librarians, with a national executive committee and six state and two territory committees. The national executive committee would have as many sub-committees as are needed to provide expert guidance for the designated areas of study. Each state or territory committee would have an equal number of sub-committees corresponding to the national sub-committees. Each of the state sub-committees would have small working parties on the separate countries included within the named areas of study. For example, the national sub-committee on North American studies would have three working parties - one for Canada, one for the United States of America and one for the former British West Indies. That sub-committee and its working parties would co-ordinate the work of their comparable sub-committees and working parties in each state. The national executive committee besides laying down general principles and policies would co-ordinate the national sub-committees and the state and territory committees, and it would determine the format and data to be included for each entry. In addition, the national executive committee would oversee the working of the whole project, manage the expenditure of funds, conduct the necessary negotiations for printing the national union list and supervise the specialists employed to computerize the source material being listed in each state and territory.[8] In order to ensure continuous up-dating each contributing library would send a list of research material acquired during the previous twelve months to the centre for the national union list. The data thus gathered would be included in an annual supplement and entered into the national memory bank so that it would be available immediately to interested searchers.

How the proposed national union list would work

Among those who have read this far, how many would know where to begin to find historical sources in Australia concerning the Puritan settlement on Old Providence Island (off the coast of present-day Nicaragua)? Under the proposed scheme for a national union list of non-Australian historical sources, the researcher could go to a terminal point, punch the code number for North American studies, then the code number for the British West Indies, then the code number for Old Providence Island and in seconds the information concerning available sources would begin to appear on the print-out screen. Or, if the data had been so arranged in the memory bank to conform with modern geographic divisions, the researcher would probably be informed that such information on the West Indies was listed under Latin American studies. The searcher would then punch the code numbers for Latin American studies and Nicaragua and begin receiving the required data on the screen.

Perhaps a second, non-academic example is needed. Suppose a reader, resident in Ivanhoe, Victoria, was interested in historical examples of the boom-bust economic cycles and desired information on the bursting of the South Seas Bubble in 1720. If a national union list existed,

with computerized memory banks, computer terminals and print-out screens as proposed in college, university, state and regional libraries, the reader from Ivanhoe could go to the Heidelberg Regional Library, punch out the code number for British studies, then for economic history, then for the 18th century, and then for the South Seas bubble, and on the print-out screen, he would be informed of the scources available in Australia on the South Seas bubble and he could then select the library nearest to him to go and read those sources.

Conclusion

The proposed national union list on non-Australian historical sources in Australian libraries is not a "pie-in-the-sky" proposal. To date, most Australian efforts in bibliographic research aids have been devoted to Australian history and Australian studies. While that work must be continued - indeed, it must be enlarged and improved - scholars studying non-Australian subjects must also be assisted. Efforts such as the *Oriental union catalogue* and the *Indonesian acquisitions list* are examples of meagre beginnings towards a rationalization of resources in Australia. The rationalization of resources refers to far more than access to materials. Information provided by a union list of non-Australian research material would assist in the selection and acquisition of materials, production of bibliographies for individuals or groups and even has the possibility of extending to the provision of bibliographical material. It is costly for individuals or organizations to continue the *ad hoc* production of bibliographic material limited in scope and with limited availability when the technology is available to produce such a union list if the economic rationalization can be made. While the proposed national union list of non-Australian research material in Australian libraries would be an expensive, massive, long-term undertaking, it would enable Australian scholars to compete with their overseas brethren and it would bring international recognition to the scholarly efforts of Australian librarianship. Indeed, as one commentator has observed,

> Chief librarians and others in charge of professional staff should recognize that time spent on bibliographic work, whether by themselves or by their staff, contributes materially to library services and to the reputation of the profession.[9]

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC AIDS TO THE STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN POLITICS

Joan Rydon

The first serious bibliographical articles surveying the literature of Australian politics appeared in the 1950s (Louise Overacker in the *American political science review* (1953) and S.R. Davis and C.A. Hughes in the *Australian journal of politics and history* (1958). The first texts on Australian government which appeared roughly in the same period - notably L.F. Crisp *The parliamentary government of the commonwealth of Australia* (1948) (later editions renamed *Australian national government* and J.D.B. Miller *Australian government and politics* (1954) (later editions by Miller and Jenks) - included fairly exhaustive bibliographies. In the ensuing twenty odd years there has been a tremendous increase in writing on Australian politics, much of it of a more specialised and professional nature as part of the general development of the social sciences. There has also been a marked advance in the publication of bibliographies and periodical indexes so that all secondary works on Australian politics can now be traced reasonably easily. Henry Mayer's recently published ARGAP *A research guide to Australian politics and cognate subjects* provides a comprehensive guide to much of the bibliographic work done in this area.

The increase in learned journals has been particularly notable. *The Australian quarterly* and the early specialist publications *Public administration* (Sydney) and *Australian outlook* (journals of the Australian Institutes of Public Administration and International Affairs respectively) were followed by the *Australian journal of politics and history* (from 1954) and *Politics* (Sydney) from 1963, while in London the *Journal of commonwealth political studies* made its debut in 1962. In political history the pioneering journal *Historical studies* (to 1967 subtitled *Australia and New Zealand*) and *University studies in history and economics* published by the University of Western Australia have been supplemented by more specialist journals, particularly the *Journal of religious history and labour history*. Important contributions to the study of politics have also been issued in the growing number of professional journals in the allied fields of law and sociology.

The increased numbers of periodicals containing book reviews and notes on recent publications have been of great assistance to scholars and their use has been facilitated by the *Index to Australian book reviews*. Some periodicals have provided additional information services such as surveys and accounts of current events and policies. Since 1910 the *Round table* (London) has carried quarterly reports on Australian politics and from 1920 on the *Journal of the parliaments of the commonwealth*, formerly (until 1948) the *Journal of the parliaments of the empire* and from 1966 *The parliamentarian* has reported on the most important political developments and legislation in Australian parliaments. More recently local journals have given fuller accounts. *The economic record* (Melbourne) commenced during the war years to print regular accounts of Australian economic policies and continued to do so until this task was taken over in greater detail by the *Australian economic review*. From 1953 on the *Australian quarterly* has provided a

regular "Political review" and the *Australian journal of politics and history* carried regular survey articles on problems of Australian foreign policy from 1954-1975. The same journal still provides the most useful of such services in a regular "Political chronicle" for the Commonwealth, each of the six states and, from 1962 on, for Papua-New Guinea. Since current events are the very stuff of politics, such reviews and chronicles are invaluable. Nevertheless the daily press remains a basic source for the student of politics. By providing dates and references these chronicles are often an aid to the use of newspapers.

The same is true of the *Australian government digest* published quarterly from 1972 to March 1975, and superseded by the *Australian government weekly digest* for the period March to December 1975. In July 1976 the first weekly issue of the *Commonwealth record* appeared, providing similar information.

However, none of these is a substitute for a newspaper index and the present lack of such an index to any of the major Australian dailies is probably the most serious gap among the bibliographical tools available to students of Australian politics. Some decades ago, the position was not quite so bad: the Melbourne *Argus* published an index from 1910 to 1949; the *Sydney morning herald* from 1927 to 1971. Now only the *Newcastle morning herald* continues this service. A number of the dailies keep card indexes in their own libraries. The local state and capital city orientation of most dailies implies that an index to any one of these would be of only limited use. The ideal solution would therefore be for the National Library to publish a combined index to several of our major dailies. APAIS, which is published monthly, provides a subject guide to periodical literature although its coverage is not comprehensive, particularly for newspapers.

The Australasian (originally Australian) Political Studies Association was founded in 1952, but grew slowly for the first five years. Since then it has greatly stimulated work in political science by annual conferences and publications. *APSA news* commenced in 1956 as an occasional roneoed bulletin of short articles and notes of interest to members. It was replaced in 1963 by the regular journal *Politics*. Both have included book reviews, book notes and references to journals, small newspapers etc. A number of bibliographical articles have appeared in these or as supplements to *Politics* or *APSA monographs*. The most important of these have covered writings on the politics of New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. A similar Western Australian bibliography appeared in *University studies in history 1963*, but the most comprehensive of such undertakings, *Politics and public administration in Queensland: a select bibliography*, compiled by K.W. Knight and J.A. Adams was published in 1976 by the Department of Government, University of Queensland. Much is still to be done in these areas - there is particularly a need for a political bibliography of Victoria and for others to be updated.

In 1958 Hughes and Graham wrote "one of the greatest weaknesses of Australian political studies which affects not merely the study of parliamentary government, but pervades the whole field of politics is the poverty of bibliographical sources". Since then a considerable

number of political biographies have appeared. Evatt's classic study of W.A. Holman has been joined by lives of Deakin, Scullin, Curtin, Evatt and Colonel Bruxner and the first instalments of the lives of W.M. Hughes and Lord Forrest. Autobiographies and political reminiscences have included writings of J.T. Lang, Earle Page, Sir Arthur Fadden and Sir Robert Menzies. The general lack of biographical sources of 19th century figures is being remedied by successive volumes of the *Australian dictionary of biography*. This ambitious undertaking is now well advanced and biographies of 20th century politicians are already being prepared. Biographical notes on Labor members of the Commonwealth Parliament 1901-54 were provided by Crisp & Bennett, and John Playford provided similar data for Labor members of the South Australian Parliament 1891-1957. The ANU Press has published a series of short biographical notes on members of Australia's several parliaments, covering the Commonwealth from 1901-72, the New South Wales Legislative Assembly 1856-1901, the Parliament of Victoria to 1900, that of Western Australia to 1930 and that of Queensland to 1929. For South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia there exist also brief biographical data of state parliamentarians in the parliamentary papers of those states.[1] A volume on New South Wales from 1901 is in preparation and, it is to be hoped, the other gaps will be filled.

All political scientists who study the Commonwealth - its constitution and politics - owe a great debt to Geoffrey Sawer who has not only provided commentaries on all Australian constitutional cases, kept up to date by supplements, but has in his two volumes of *Australian federal politics and law* given a detailed and fully documented account of each Commonwealth Parliament from 1901 to 1949. It may be too much to hope that such painstaking work will be undertaken in the near future for the subsequent parliaments and for those of the states. Meantime the study of parliaments, parliamentarians, legislation and administration has been facilitated by improvements in official publications of both the Commonwealth and the states, particularly the useful compilations of the Parliamentary Library of NSW.

The British tradition of not giving official recognition to political party affiliations has always been one of the major frustrations to users of parliamentary debates, election returns etc. This tradition is happily, though slowly, declining. The *Australian parliamentary handbook* now provides political affiliations for all Commonwealth parliamentarians from 1901 on and the successive *Handbooks* together give a complete record of federal elections. The *Handbook of Australian government and politics 1901-6[illegible]*, edited by C.A. Hughes and E.D. Graham, draws together information on ministries and elections. A further edition is being planned to cover 1961-71 and supplements to the original work giving detailed election results for the Commonwealth and Queensland have already been published, while those for other states are in preparation - these include political affiliations not only for those elected to parliaments, but indeed for all election candidates.

Some of the secondary studies of Australian parties have included fairly full bibliographies - e.g. those by Graham & Aitkin on the Country Parties, and by Crisp on the federal ALP. There is still a great need for full lists of the publications issued by each party in

each state, including not only official records and constitutions, but also pamphlets, broadsheets, etc. Three volumes of minutes of the caucus of the Federal Labor Party 1917-1949 edited by P. Weller have been recently published; another volume is in preparation. Ken Turner has provided a Guide to ALP records 1956-1969 in the State Library of New South Wales and similar work ought to be done in these areas for all states. Australian historical and political writing has tended to concentrate on the Labor movement and on "left-wing" history to the relative neglect of the conservative forces in Australian politics. It is good, therefore, to note that the Liberal Party Divisions of NSW and of Victoria have respectively deposited records with the Mitchell Library and the Archives of the University of Melbourne. Indexes to these would undoubtedly be extremely useful.

Newspaper and periodical holdings of libraries throughout Australia have been covered by useful indexes. Similar lists are required of holdings of the constitutions, reports of conferences and annual reports not only of political parties but also of other political organizations; these lists should include the holdings of private archives as well as of libraries. Legal requirements for depositing publications in the various libraries have been difficult to enforce and there are often many gaps. Any method of enforcing such requirements would be of tremendous assistance to students of politics as would be the ordering and classification of the many political pamphlets held by libraries.

The development of inter-library loan services and of micro-filming has facilitated the use of unpublished postgraduate theses. A separate list of politics and history theses - preferably in some classified arrangement - would be of considerable use in the furtherance of academic studies of these subjects, though it is acknowledged that *The union list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries* meets the general needs of the researcher.

Much valuable political material is in the private collections of papers which are deposited in increasing numbers in university and state libraries where a good deal of valuable work is being done in the listing of such collections. There is now an urgent need for more publications such as the *Bibliography of selected manuscripts relating to Australian politics since 1890 held in the Mitchell Library Sydney*, by Loveday and Nelson. Librarians have already contributed considerably to the study of Australian politics. Many of the gaps remaining could probably be best filled by co-ordinated co-operation between librarians, historians and political scientists. Joint projects in specialised fields would lead to a more rapid development of bibliographic tools for the use of students and scholars.

REFERENCES

1. See D.H. Borchardt, *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information*. 3rd edn. Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W., Pergamon Press, 1976, p. 151-152.

THE LITERATURE OF AUSTRALIAN WILDLIFE

A PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR A RETROSPECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

M.C. Downes

Bibliographies on Australian wildlife are very few in number and the lack of such useful guides to the literature has been acute for many years. In his most recent survey of Australian bibliography, D.H. Borchardt[1] has noted only six zoological bibliographies, of which four are concerned with birds.

It is in this context that the present paper proposes a possible methodology of retrospective wildlife bibliography. It is as important to stimulate the production of such reference books as it is to list the few already available. Problems similar to those confronting Australian wildlife bibliographers may well have been solved already in other fields and it is to be hoped that this preliminary plan will soon be superseded through the combined effort of librarians and scientists.

The principal aims of this bibliographic project are to provide:

1. a means for the rapid compilation of an exhaustive inventory of Australian wildlife literature as related both to particular wildlife groups and to specific subject topics, to listing as comprehensively as limitations of finance and time permit all relevant sources of information;

2. broad guides to the literature of the past 150 years for particular wildlife groups, covering their biology, history, utilization, etc., with priorities determined by the needs of conservationists and researchers;

3. topic and author surveys of wildlife literature suitable for use in:

   (a) scientific inventories of wildlife;

   (b) current research on taxonomy, distribution and biology;

   (c) programmes of applied conservation including preservation, management and utilization of wildlife;

   (d) the development of long term perspectives concerning the biological, historical and anthropological role of wildlife in the Australian community and its environment.

Definitions, scope and limitations

Australian wildlife is defined for the purpose of this paper as those species of mammals, birds and reptiles occurring in Australia and its Territories including Australian Antarctica. Because many of these species spend part of their life cycle outside Australia, the literature relating to them originates in many parts of the world. Any approach to an Australian wildlife bibliography must therefore be international.

Furthermore in order to make the literature of Australian wildlife more easily usable it will be necessary to employ a mixture of systematic and ennumerative bibliography. Within the stated field the bibliography should be complete and universal, that is, it should include items from any source irrespective of date of publication or country of origin. Although the structure of the bibliography will be based largely on zoological groupings, its scope should not be confined to the fruits of zoological or scientific research. Provision should also be made for the inclusion of material on other aspects of wildlife and its conservation. The proposed bibliography should be retrospective. Its particular purpose ought to be to cover the references and the years not included in the current awareness systems specializing in recently published scientific material. The method of information storage should be such as will allow for the merging of current and retrospective bibliographic activities.

Certain restrictions will need to be imposed on the degree of detail of bibliographic citation. The publishers name and other publication details may be omitted because of the lack of reliable information for the majority of retrospective items.

The location of the items examined will not be shown. A union listing which includes the less accessible items will be a task of some magnitude which, it is hoped, will follow the completion of the basic bibliography.

The physical dimensions of monograph volumes as well as other details of critical or historical bibliography will not have to be included.

No critical assessment of references ought to be attempted. It would be a well nigh impossible task to ensure a consistent level of evaluation given the vastness of the field and the time required to do so. Nor does there appear to be a pressing need for annotations concerning an author's scientific conclusion or observations. It could be argued with regard to taxonomy, that there might be some value in annotating references to older works with the currently used scientific names. However, apart from the immense amount of work involved, which would delay the production of a bibliography, there are other factors militating against such taxonomic updating. Such a project would, by its very nature, involve the work of specialists and can only, as far as method is concerned, follow on adequate identification and description of the records with the help of this bibliography. In addition, many contemporary names become in turn out-of-date, and their use would therefore restrict the continuing and long term value of the bibliography.

In laying down guidelines, priority has been given to correcting the prolific errors in published literature lists and to establishing a basic author list of primary sources rather than to correcting author's errors in zoology or in any other discipline.

Subject classification

It is essential that the wildlife bibliographer must establish early in the piece the precise identity of the subject area by choosing basic

subject headings which will be recognised by all users. It must also ensure that these headings allow the application of efficient methods of bibliographic listing.

Often the form of both primary and secondary sources and the headings under which the wildlife groups may be indexed, are peculiar to the group, the scientific terms, and the background. For example, when compiling the bibliographic study of crocodiles, references were looked for in each volume of *I.B.Z. (Dietrich)* from 1896-1974 by using key words in the alphabetical index, e.g. Krokodil, Paradis... and Trappe... until 1965 after which the scientific names, such as Crocodilia were used. Detecting the operative words in different publications and co-ordinating the search so that it is wide-ranging, intensive and consistent, are essential so that the task is achieved within the bounds of available time and finance.

The most important previous subject classification for bibliographic purposes is that used in the *Zoological record*, which has been going for 100 years. The most common criticism of this work comes from those seeking to use it as a current awareness bibliography. The publishing lag of several years rules out this approach. A more serious defect for retrospective searches is the uneven coverage when years or groups are compared and there are serious gaps in the literature lists. Nevertheless the *Zoological record* remains the outstanding example of subject arrangement and an important secondary source.

The *Record* contains twenty sections, comprising eighteen major taxonomic groups - (Protozoa to Mammalia), plus Comprehensive Zoology and New Genera or Subgenera. Each section is subdivided into:

(i) references under author giving full citation;

(ii) subject index under broad headings: morphology, ecology, geographic regions, etc.;

(iii) systematic index, with groups arranged in order of zoological classification, with annotations on content of items.

The Australian wildlife bibliography

This basic plan can be extended into a format suitable for the Australian wildlife bibliography, by limiting the size for the taxonomic groups, by using orders, families or genera, and by increasing the number and coverage of the subject disciplines to be searched. The animal group chosen should be large enough to have a significant literature for separate search and processing purposes, have recognisable defined key words and associations, and yet should be small enough to allow efficient extraction of references with the time, finance and equipment available. In summary, the most useful subject divisions would be:

1. words already used in recorded information on Australian wildlife species;

2. taxonomic groupings: mammals, birds and reptiles, with user determined sub-groups: for example, Monotremata, Marsupialia, Otididae, Paradisaeidae and Crocodilia;

3. area of specific interest as part of a different subject approach: for example, anatomy, physiology, ecology, anthropology, geography;

4. time and place of observation, when relevant.

Ultimately, all relevant books, journals and other materials, should be indexed in wildlife group and subject surveys. However the scope of individual projects within the Australian wildlife bibliography must be tailored to suit particular users, and proceed in finite practical stages according to available facilities. Projects can then be adapted to the peculiarities of different wildlife groups or their literature, while still contributing to the overall bibliographic system. The format should be such as will allow the Australian material to merge with world bibliography on the same topic.

Existing world zoological bibliographies, subject indexes, biological abstracts and reviews, of which examples are quoted later, offer only broad clues to Australian primary sources. Coverage, access and detail of subject are so limited that most workers do not in fact use bibliographic aids for comparative Australian content in their work. In practice they manage using current journals and discussion with colleagues for clues to the literature less than ten years old.

The literature of the past 150 years is of greater potential value to wildlife workers than its current lack of use would indicate, but it is likely to remain unused until it is more easily accessible. Under existing conditions the outlook is even worse for the future because most special libraries in this field are fully occupied with the publication explosion. The serious difficulties experienced in compiling lists and copies of the primary wildlife sources, confirm that workers in this field are among the worst served. This view is confirmed by the STISEC Report.[2]

It may well be possible to mechanize the references into the several possible forms of the bibliography. The form of the end-product depends to a large degree on user's requirements, the nature and quantity of references listed and their relationship to existing information systems. Differences between systems already in use are illustrated by the *Key word-index of wildlife research*[3] and the *Dean bibliography of fishes.*[4] But in terms of immediate operations the need for adequate citations in the Australian wildlife bibliography should have higher priority over decisions about the particular indexing system to be used in the end-product. A broad-based classification of group-plus-subject would be the most versatile, allowing the more finely tuned analyses in subsequent projects. The information selected for inclusion in each item should be so structured that it meets the potential requirements of the subject and the user rather than merely conforms to structures used in other disciplines.

Facilities and their function

Despite a widespread recognition by individuals of the usefulness of wildlife bibliography, the absence of any special facilities in Australia for this purpose means that there are several basic problems

to be overcome. These are best considered in terms of access to sources, the need for a wildlife bibliographic centre and co-operation between institutions.

Several workers and institutions have already made a start with manual card systems, (see below for example), and a significant number of subject references is stored this way. Some consideration has already been given to the possibility of converting the data bank to mechanical storage and retrieval, but this has proved not to be generally practical at present.

There are significant holdings of primary and secondary sources in various special collections; some of the museum collections date back more than 100 years. But the broken runs of serials and widely scattered monographs have not been assessed for this special purpose nor have the nation-wide holdings in this field ever been listed, although Tauber[5] has described the general holdings of some of the larger institutions. Most of the libraries with collections of zoological material cannot provide any bibliographic services beyond those meeting the institution's daily needs. The retrospective locating services are usually very effective - but only if the citation details are already known, that is if the bibliographic work has been done. The establishment of a nation-wide service would prove to be a major factor in the improvement of the services already available from existing institutions.

With an improved bibliographic service, the users' demands could be better organized and co-ordinated, and result in much better support for the special collections. Major users would be biological and land-use faculties at the universities, wildlife conservation and research departments of the Australian and State Governments, museums, natural history societies and the general public.

Although the facilities required are much the same as those required in other information work, the nature of the literature and of the existing collections in Australia requires emphasis on certain aspects.

1. Access to sources; both physical and bibliographical
   The most important facility required is improved access to primary zoological and ecological sources. This has three distinct but complementary aspects:

   (a) Direct access to the stacks of the special collections in Australia and other countries is an essential requirement in cutting down the time and cost of compiling the initial bibliographic lists. (See section on methods)

   (b) Access to an effective locating, acquiring, borrowing and copying service, particularly for the international literature would enable the serious gaps in the Australian holdings to be filled. On present indications at least half of the required references in the retrospective field are not available in Australia, and another third cannot be obtained by the average worker because they are so widely scattered across the whole continent.

(c) Collections of bibliographic tools should be made widely accessible to wildlife workers throughout the country by means of improved consultation services. These reference tools are generally not available on a loan basis and researchers who do not have direct access to them should be given special location and retrieval assistance.

2. Wildlife Bibliographic Centre

(a) The Centre should be associated with a major collection of source material, and preferably it should be located in an institution which performs a bibliographic function already. The Mathews Ornithological Collection of the National Library of Australia is an example of a specialised, historical and bibliographic collection of Australian material. As part of the National Library, this collection is accessible to the necessary auxiliary bibliographic facilities, and it should have the potential for expansion and development. It would be more effective to establish the Centre in such a location rather than in an institution with specialist demands. There exists a wide variety of potential users with differing needs and a comprehensive subject approach will be needed.

(b) Bibliographies of world bibliographies on natural history have been compiled by C.D. Sherborn (1894), F.C. Sawyer (1955), G. Bridson and A.P. Harvey (1971) and (1973). These contain the initial tools for an Australian wildlife bibliography. Those already in Australia can be union listed, and the others can be acquired for the Centre or by co-operating libraries.

(c) The Centre should provide clerical and other supporting services which will include searching, filing, checking and typing or key-punching to facilitate the creation of extensive author lists, subject indexes and location aids.

3. Co-operation

A feature of the Bibliography will be that in consultation with existing zoological libraries the needs of users may be more readily identified, and that as a result nation-wide facilities will be improved. The immediate requirement is for detailed assessment of:

(a) what primary sources are available in Australia;

(b) what relevant bibliographic aids already exist;

(c) the work of potentially participating special libraries and the services that they offer;

(d) how the Bibliography will improve the nation-wide service.

Methods-general

The sheer volume of wildlife literature produced over the past 150 years requires that the bibliography be constructed and produced according to well defined and easily understood methods and procedures;

provision should also be made for expansion. Citations must conform to a standard format and include minimum bibliographic data (author, title, imprint) and a key to the subject contents. Title and imprint identify each citation, while title and annotation, used in conjunction with the thesaurus, broadly describe, classify and locate each citation.

Citations should be capable of being sorted and listed in many different ways, so that different subject approaches to the literature are possible. In practice no description can provide all the special information required by the variety of users in their wildlife work. It is important that the limitations of each bibliography with regard to subject coverage and to descriptions be understood. When more information is required than that provided within the scope and limitations of the particular bibliography the original item ought to be consulted or the coverage redefined in further bibliographical projects.

It is common in the natural sciences to list references to publication in alphabetical order of author to which the year is added. Subsequent citations are brief and contain only that combination or a sequential number. The author list could be classified by subject divisions and subdivisions prior to sorting by taxonomic groups. While such arrangements present no problem for computer retrieval they are difficult to use when dependent on manual searching of printed bibliographies where all subjects are scattered with the exception of those related by the particular classification adopted.

In summary then, it is necessary to:

1. define and record the format of the bibliographic citation and of the descriptions to be used for the annotations at marked stages in the development of the bibliography;

2. maintain a record of the sources of all bibliographic data and note their accuracy so that corrections to bibliographic references can be applied during the course of compilation;

3. maintain concurrently -
   (a) author lists;
   (b) working draft lists;
   (c) bibliographical lists;
   (d) location lists;

4. maintain a thesaurus of the words used in the annotations and of keywords to contents. This can be as comprehensive or as simple as required, and may contain species or broader taxonomic groups, subject headings with related synonyms, geographic divisions, etc.

Conclusion

The literature on Australian wildlife has been accumulating for more than 150 years. In addition to the formal scientific and natural history writing there is a wealth of detail concerning man's experience of the animals as part of living in this country.

In practice the records cannot be used until there is an adequate system of bibliographical control enabling the user to identify what has been written and where it can be located.

What has been described in this paper is a first attempt at bibliographical control and access to the records based on the author's experience with the literature surveys of three wildlife groups. The quantity of the items makes it essential that bibliographical facilities be established, if significant and continuing results are desired. A simplified but comprehensive system of bibliographical control will be necessary if it is to satisfy the several interests and consequent need for co-operative projects which will be involved in an Australian wildlife bibliography.

APPENDIX A

Application to Australian wildlife

The general methods here described are illustrated in the author's work on crocodiles, birds of paradise and bustards. The choice of groups for those projects, (Crocodilia, Paradisaeidae and Otididae) was influenced by the urgent need for conservation measures, the paucity of research and the few workers studying these groups. Each is threatened in Australia and elsewhere by commercial exploitation, hunting, or economic development of their habitat. The groups used are readily recognisable entities in the literature and it was considered that the availability of bibliographies would greatly stimulate further work in Australia.

The literature of the Crocodilia is widely scattered, and more than 75 per cent of the citations are not readily available in Australia. The commonly available references in the zoological texts repeat the same material and bibliographical details and are so incomplete that it is almost impossible to identify and obtain more than a minute fraction of the published work. Direct access to the stacks of a few specialist collections with long runs of the pertinent journals in the U.K. and the U.S.A. enabled this basic problem to be solved by relatively short term surveys. Previous lists of the crocodilian literature contained only a few hundred items, predominantly from the last century. The few lists compiled during the last seventy years contained less than 300 items each.

The form of citation chosen is referred to by L.M. Harrod[6] as the Harvard System. Annotations have been added and entries now consist of:

(i) author's surname and initials;

(ii) year of publication, in brackets, with a, b, c, if more than one paper by the same author in the year;

(iii) full title of paper, etc., in inverted commas;

(iv) title or serial, etc., with volume, part, beginning and end page numbers, figures, plates, etc.;

(v) title of monograph, in inverted commas, capitalised, place of publication and number of pages in the body of the text;

(vi) whatever annotations are necessary to supplement the title, using words from the thesaurus.

Citations as yet unverified are indicated on the appropriate cards. When the card file of any group exceeded 2,000 items a working draft was typed in book form, which could then be used as a checklist for new and corrected entries. Successive drafts of this list became the author list.

Results

In 1970 a preliminary list of 2,500 titles was put together and a subject index constructed. This was essentially a working draft, - *A Bibliography of the Recent Crocodilia.*[7] An important feature of the working draft was

the inclusion of citations from secondary sources without correction of the many errors of spelling and bibliographic detail to which the secondary sources are prone. Once the original source has been consulted, the errors are removed. However the uncorrected material is often the only clue to scarce papers and as long as these entries are clearly distinguished from verified bibliographic references they can be of considerable value to researchers. Unfortunately, the marked citations are often the cause of further misunderstanding, especially when users proceeded to correct errors of spelling, etc. from memory, and without being aware of the scope and methods used in the bibliography. Such 'corrections' are useless if not carried out in the detail required for the particular bibliography. All entries in the working draft which are unverified bibliographic references, are preceded by an asterisk (*), and any annotations by the words "not seen" in square brackets.

In September, 1971, a study grant from the New York Zoological Society made it possible in six months to enlarge the list to include bibliographic descriptions of more than 7,000 titles of which two thirds were annotated. Since that time, part time work has increased the total to more than 10,000 titles.[8]

Using titles, annotations and the thesaurus from the Subject Index, a number of limited topic bibliographies have been extracted.[9-12]

APPENDIX B

A preliminary survey of secondary sources

Designed primarily as a reminder list of guides to sources to be investigated, the following arrangement is arbitrary and overlapping in categories. Its form is shaped mainly by the quantity of secondary sources within recognisable types. Only a few are cited to indicate the range of material, and some sections are without examples at this stage.

Those references concerned primarily with Australian wildlife are listed together in Section 10.

* Indicates an item not sighted, but listed because of its importance.

1. Bibliographic methods and organization

A. Methods

Bridson, G. & Harvey, A.P. (1973) - "A checklist of natural history bibliographies and bibliographic scholarship, 1970-1971".
Jour. Soc. Bibliog. Nat. Hist. 6(4):263-292.
: 265-271 litst items on methodology of subject bibliography over the wider field of natural history.

B. Aids, indexes, etc.

*Sherborn, C.D. (1894) - "Books of reference in the natural sciences".
Natural Science 5:115-127.

Sawyer, F.C. (1955) - "Books of reference in zoology, chiefly bibliographical".
Jour. Soc. Bibliog. Nat. Hist. 3(2):72-91.

Bridson, G. & Harvey, A.P. (1971) - "A checklist of natural history bibliographies and bibliographic scholarship, 1966-1970".
Jour. Soc. Bibliog. Nat. Hist. 5(6):428-467.

Wood, C.A. (1931) - "An introduction to the literature of vertebrate zoology based chiefly on the titles in the Blacker Library of Zoology, the Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology, the Bibliotheca Osleriana and other libraries of McGill University, Montreal".
-- London, 643pp.
: 86-88 Chapt. XIII fauna of Australasia,
: 165-168 Australia: index to authors, lists 75.
More important for detailed history of world literature (books).

C. Centres of wildlife bibliography

Swiss Wildlife Information Service, University of Zürich.
Publishes "Key-word-index of wildlife research", Vol. 1, 1974.

Poland

*Feliksiakowa, J. (1970) - "Na marginesie polskiej bibliografii zoologicznej za lata 1945-1954". *Przeglad zoologiczny* 14:178-180.

Czechoslovakia, Statni ustav pro zdravotnickou dokumentacni a knihovnickou sluzbu, Praha.
see Bridson, G. & Harvey, A.P. (1973):269.

France, Centre National de Recherches Zootechniques (C.N.R.Z.)
see Bridson, G. & Harvey, A.P. (1973):267.

United States of America

*see Library of Congress, National Referral Center, (1972) - "A directory of information resources in the United States: biological sciences". -- Washington, D.C.
Entries under Wildlife.

Britain

*Edwards, P.I. (1971) - "Information and data centres in the biological sciences". *Biol. Jour. Linnean Soc.* 3:249-251.

2. Guides to periodicals, books, dissertations and manuscripts

A. Periodicals

(i) C.S.I.R.O. (1967-) - "Scientific serials in Australian libraries". Ed. J.A. Conockie, - Melbourne. v. (loose-leaf) (Kept up to date with amended pages)

(ii) National Library of Australia. (1968-74) - "Serials in Australian libraries, social sciences and humanities. A union list". Revised edn.

(iii) British Museum (Nat. Hist.) (1968) - "List of serial publications in the British Museum (Natural History) Library". -- London, 1163p.

B. Monographs

(i) *National Library of Australia (1976) - "Union list of monographs in Australian libraries". (Microform)

(ii) Wood, C.A. (1931) - as before.

(iii) *Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) (1903-40) - "Catalogue of the books, manuscripts, maps and drawings in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) Library". -- London, 8v.

(iv) Borchardt, D.H. (1976) - "Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information". -- Melbourne, 270p., 3rd edn. enlarged.

C. Dissertations

(i) "Union list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries". (1966-73) -- Hobart, 2v.
1. Cumulative Edn. to 1965.
2. Supplement 1966-68
3. Supplement 1969-71
4. Supplement 1972-73

(ii) — (1973) - "Comprehensive dissertation index, 1861-1972". Vol. 11 and 12. Biol. Sciences. Ann Arbor, Mich.

D. Manuscripts

(i) Mitchell Library. (1967) - "Catalogue of manuscripts of Australia and the Pacific in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. Series A. Manuscripts catalogued between 1945 and 1963". -- Sydney.

(ii) Mander-Jones, P. (1972) - "Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific". -- Canberra, 697p.

3. General world zoological treatises, taxonomic indexes, species checklists or group and geographic monographic treatments

A. General zoology

(i) Bronn, H.G. (1866-1958+) - "Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs wissenschaftlich dargestellt in Wort und Bild". Vol. 6 incl. birds, etc.

(ii) Grasse, P.P. (1948+) - "Traité de zoologie".

(iii) "Das Tierreich" (1896+) - Berlin.

B. Taxonomic indexes, etc.

(i) Neave, S.A. (1939+) - "Nomenclator zoologicus... etc." - London, 6v.

(ii) Schulze, F.E., Kikenthal, W. & Heider, K. (1926-54) - "Nomenclator animalium generum et subgenerum". - Berlin, 3692p.

(iii) Sherborn, C.D. (1922-32) - "Index animalium... etc." - London, etc., 2 parts, 11v.

C. Catalogues, checklists, group monographs, etc.

(i) Peters, J.L. (1931+) - "Check list of the birds of the world". - Cambridge, Ma.

(ii) R.A.O.U. (1926) - "Official checklist of the birds of Australia (Second edition). Compiled by Checklist Committee, Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union. With Appendix: Scientific names - Notes and pronunciation by H. Wolstenholme..." - Melbourne, 212p. (Many authority citations, notes on people and places in bird names.)

4. Library Catalogues with subject guides

A. Special zoological collections

(i) *Harvard University. (1967) - "Catalog of the Museum of Comparative Zoology". - Boston, 8v. (by authors).

(ii) *McGill University. (1966) - "A dictionary catalogue of the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology". - Boston, 9v.

(iii) *Sherborn, C.D. (1940) - "Where is the --- collection?..." - Cambridge, 148p.

B. Non-scientific catalogues and guides to collections

These are rarely of direct use in wildlife bibliography because the subject classification, if it is available, is too wide. A few representative catalogues are indicated for identification of monographs from incomplete data. Card indexes to major library collections are always worth trying.

(i) *British Museum. Department of Printed Books. (1959-66) - "General catalogue of printed books".
Photolithographic edition to 1955, (1959-66)
_____ Additions 1963+
_____ Ten year supplement 1956-65 (1968+)
(Subject index every 5 years; Peddies Index to 1880; G.K. Fortescue's Index 1881-1900)

(ii) *Bibliothèque Nationale. (1900+) - "Catalogue général des livres imprimés". - Paris, 189v.

(iii) *Library of Congress Catalog.

(iv) *Lewin, E. (1931) - "Subject catalogue of the Library of the Royal Empire Society. Vol. 2 Australia, New Zealand, the south Pacific. General voyages and travels, Arctic and Antarctic reports". - 761p.

5. Human-animal relations

There is a very considerable literature scattered in the non-zoological texts which will require comprehensive indexing and classifying in order to make it accessible. This includes anthropological and human behaviour studies, social and land-use customs, hunting literature and trade journals for the utilization of wildlife.

6. Literary works

Including poetry, art, drama, popular periodicals and newspapers.

7. Archival and non-printed sources

8. Zoological and scientific subject orientated bibliographies, including directories, dictionaries, biographies etc., (not including current awareness systems)

A. Zoological

(i) *Zoological record* (1864+)

(ii) Engelmann, W. (1846) - "Bibliotheca historico-naturalis..." - Leipzig, 786p. (1700-1846)

(iii) Carus, J.V. & Engelmann, W. (1861) - "Bibliotheca historico-naturalis... Supplement-Band..." - Leipzig, 2v. (1946-60)

(iv) Taschenberg, O. (1886-1923) - "Bibliotheca zoologica II..." - Leipzig, 8v. (1861-1880)

(v) Concilium Bibliographium (1896-1940) a card system for zoology by H.H. Field.

(vi) Agassiz, J.L.R. (1848-54) - "Bibliographia zoologiae et geologiae..." - London, 4v.

B. Guides to zoological literature

Smith, R.C. & Painter, R.R. (1966) - "Guide to the literature of the zoological sciences". - Minneapolis, Minn., 238p. Seventh edn.

C. Pre-Linnean literature

(i) Wood, C.A. (1931) as before.

(ii) *Dryander, J. (1796-1800) - "Catalogue bibliothecae historico-naturalis Joseph Banks". - London, 3v.

D. Directories and dictionaries

E. Bibliographies

(i) Whittell, H.M. (1954) - see later. Includes biographical notes.

(ii) Musgrave, A. (1932) - "Bibliography of Australian entomology 1775-1930 with biographical notes on authors and collectors". - Sydney, 380p.

(iii) see Wolstenholme, H. in R.A.O.U. (1926)

9. Subject orientated current awareness bibliographies; indexing and abstracting journals, current literature lists etc.

A. Traditional

(i) *Australian science index*
Subject classification: Zoology - general; breeding and genetics; anatomy embryology; biochemistry; physiology; ecology; habits; behaviour; systematics; pathology; pharmacology.

(ii) Biological abstracts (1926+) etc.

(iii) Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften Litteratur. (1897+)

B. Computer searches

(i) BIOSIS. Previews now available in Australia from the National Library and the C.S.I.R.O.

(ii) Finer, R. (1972) - "A guide to selected computer-based information services". - London, 113p.

10. Australian wildlife bibliographies

Arundel, J. (1975) - unpublished card index to wildlife diseases, - Department of Paraclinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Melbourne.

*Australia, Department of Trade and Industry Central Library. (1970) - "Select list of publications on parakeets". - Canberra.

*Australia, National Library. (1966) - "Checklist to the Mathews Ornithological Collection". - Canberra, 309p.

*Australian Government Publishing Service. (1971) - "Conservation - a selected bibliography". - Canberra, 12p.

*Fletcher, J.J. (1884) - "Catalogue of papers and works relating to the mammalian orders Marsupialia and Monotremata". Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 9(3):804-863.

Grandage, J. (1972) - "A short classified bibliography on monotremes and marsupials". 18p. roneoed report prepared for the Veterinary Teachers and Research Workers Group of the Aust. Vet. Assoc.

Mathews, G.M. (1925) - "The birds of Australia; bibliography of the birds of Australia, books used in the preparation of this work with a few biographical details of authors and collectors". - London, 149p.

Walker, E.P. etc. (1964) - "Mammals of the World". - Baltimore, 3v.
III. A classified bibliography.
: 1-3 Monotremata, approx. 130 titles in subject.
: 3-17 Marsupialia, approx. 700 titles in subject.
I: 509-512 selected bibliography.

Whittell, H.M. (1954) - "The literature of Australian birds".
- Perth, 116; 788p.
A comprehensive and detailed bibliography to 1950.
This invaluable work especially needs a taxonomic and geographic index for it to be used as it should be by current workers.

Tess Kloot is actively collecting material for amendments, and for an extension for the period 1951-1975.

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1. D.H. Borchardt, *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information.* 3rd edn. Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W., Pergamon Press, 1976.

2. STISEC Report: report to the Council of the National Library of Australia by the Scientific & Technological Information Services Enquiry Commission, Canberra, National Library of Australia, 1973.

3. Swiss Wildlife Information Service, *Key-word-index of wildlife research*, vol. 1- 1974-

4. *Dean bibliography of fishes, 1968-* New York, American Museum of Natural History.

5. M.F. Tauber, *Resources of Australian libraries, summary report of a survey conducted in 1961 for the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services.* Canberra, AACOBS, 1963.

6. L.M. Harrod, *The librarians' glossary of terms used in librarianship and the book crafts.* London, Deutsch, 1971.

7. M.C. Downes, *A bibliography of the recent crocodilians.* Papua New Guinea, Department of Agriculture, 1970.
(Author list of secondary sources, 256p. with subject index, 37p., containing about 2,500 items.)

8. M.C. Downes, *The literature of the living crocodilians.* Unpublished manuscript, author list containing 10,000 items, from which subject lists are being prepared.

9. M.C. Downes, *A bibliography of the bustards: first working draft.* Wildlife Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Papua New Guinea, 1975.
(Author list of secondary sources, 209p., 2,000 items.)

10. M.C. Downes, *The literature of crocodilian form and function.* Wildlife Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Papua New Guinea, 1976.
(Subject arrangement under organ systems, 210p., 2,000 items.)

11. M.C. Downes, *The literature of crocodile husbandry.* Dept. of Agriculture, Papua New Guinea, 1973. (29p., 300 items.)

12. M.C. Downes, *The literature of crocodile products.* Dept. of Agriculture, Papua New Guinea. Wildlife leaflet no. 73/7, 1973.
(Subject arrangement, 27p., 300 items.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ACCESS TO AUSTRALIAN LEGAL WRITINGS

E.K. Braybrooke

Legal writings fall into three broad classes: writings of law, writings on law, writings about law. The first two are principally the concern of professional and academic lawyers; the third attract the attention of scholars in other disciplines, as well as the general reader. It cannot be said that bibliographical tools in respect of any of the three classes, insofar as Australian law is their subject matter, have yet reached a state of perfection; in one or two instances, indeed, they are barely adequate. There are historical and political reasons for this inadequacy; and it does not appear that they will be easily overcome. In any case, it may be questioned whether, in many of the areas covered, there is much point in confining bibliographical aids to purely Australian writers and exclusively Australian topics.

The writings which have been classed, perhaps a little roughly, as writings 'of law' are those which form the primary sources of the law, or of our knowledge of it. They are twofold; legislation (including delegated legislation) and the reports of judicial decisions. There is a distinction between these sources, which may be reflected in the bibliographical approach to them. The words of legislation are authoritative in themselves; but with case law it is the rule or principle underlying the decision, the so-called ratio decidendi, which is the authoritative part. This rule or principle may be formulated in a number of different ways, both as to the words used and the level of generality with which the facts (and sometimes the result) are stated; but no one formulation is necessarily more authoritative than another. Moreover, almost every judicial decision contains one or more observations concerning the state of the law which for a variety of reasons are not regarded as essential to the decision, and so do not form part of the ratio decidendi, but may nonetheless be regarded as carrying some authority when used in argument or in the process of judgment in later cases. These are the so-called obiter dicta; they cannot be overlooked by anyone searching for material to use in research into the content of the law.

Three classes of legislation fall to be discussed; statutes (Acts of Parliament), regulations, by-laws, and other delegated legislation promoted under statutory powers by government departments and statutory instrumentalities, and the by-laws of local authorities. Australian statutes emanate from seven parliaments, one for each of the six states, and a federal Parliament. Each government publishes its statutes separately, first in pamphlet form and later (in the case of the Commonwealth Parliament, much later) in an annual bound volume. Access to the statutes is through officially-published tables, listing statutes both in alphabetical order of short titles and chronological order, accompanied in some instances by indexes to subject matter, as well as through privately published supplements and annotations.[1] Tables are published (cumulatively) in the annual volumes of the Commonwealth, Queensland, South Australian and Tasmanian statutes; separate index volumes are prepared for New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, though the latter contains no index of subject-matter. All these are government publications. Private enterprise produces annual supplements and annotations for the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian legislation and, since 1978, loose-leaf annotations for Queensland legislation; supplements usually contain the text of the amend-

ments made during the year to which the supplement refers and references to judicial decisions on the interpretation and effect of particular sections.[2] Two regular monthly publications, the *Australian legal monthly digest* and *Australian current law*[3], provide in addition to much other information (noticed below), regular information concerning statutes currently passed in each legislature, arranged under subject-matter; the latter provides summaries of the content of principal sections of many of the statutes referred to. Indexes of short titles, cumulating throughout the year, provide an additional service; admittedly there is no uniformity in the entitlement of statutes by different draftsmen, but it may be presumed that the bulk of the lawyers practising in any state are familiar with the legislative nomenclature of that state, though it is perhaps less certain that all are familiar with the ways of the Commonwealth. These two publications also provide access to the ordinances of the various territories - namely, the Australian Capital Territory, Christmas Island, Cocos Island, Norfolk Island, and the Northern Territory. Another source of annual information concerning all the above legislation, though one unlikely to be much used by lawyers, is to be found in *Australian government publications*, which since 1971 has listed individual Acts and Ordinances of Commonwealth, states and territories in each year by their short titles, arranged alphabetically.[4]

Delegated legislation promoted by government instrumentalities (variously described as statutory regulations, rules [or statutory rules] orders or orders in council, and occasionally as by-laws) must in every state and the Commonwealth be published in the relevant Gazette. Each bound volume of each Gazette contains an index, through which regulations, etc. made under an Act can be traced by reference to the short title of the Act. In addition to this, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria publish regulations separately, initially in pamphlet form, ultimately in bound volumes, and each annual volume contains cumulative tables of all regulations in force. Where such separate volumes are not produced the statutory indexes (or the annual tables at the end of the volumes of statutes) usually contain the information sought, thus saving the researcher the long and tedious search through indexes to Gazettes.[5]

The monthly publications already referred to index all delegated legislation of the kind referred to under subject headings, and provide cumulative indexes of all such legislation gazetted in every state and the Commonwealth during the year of currency; the utility of these tables is principally for contemporary search, as there is no cumulation of the information, and a number of important regulations antedate the publications referred to.

The by-laws (in New South Wales, ordinances) made by local government bodies under the *Local Government Act*, of each state are, uniformly, required to be published in the state's Gazette, and are accessible through its annual index. In addition, in all states except New South Wales, copies of all the local authority's by-laws must be available for inspection (and, usually, for purchase) at the office of the local authority.[6] While these provisions are undoubtedly enough for the inquirer who is directly concerned with the by-laws of one municipality, as citizen or practitioner, anyone who wishes to do comparative research on the content (or style) of local authority by-laws, even in one state, has little to help him in the way of bibliographical aids. Such researchers are likely to be few and far between, however, and one can hardly criticize either govern-

ment or private enterprise for not making their task easier. How tedious that task may be is illustrated by the assertion (or confession?) made on behalf of the defendant before the Full Court of Queensland in *Brown* v *The Commissioner for Railways*[7]. Faced with a request that the Court make an order that the Commissioner make available to the plaintiff the whole of the by-laws made under the *Railways Act* 1914-1976, the Commissioner through counsel said that it would take a senior officer and two assistants three months' full-time work to make the information in question available!

Legal practitioners (and government servants) in each state or territory are concerned almost exclusively with the statutes or ordinances of that state or territory, the delegated legislation made thereunder, and the statutes and delegated legislation of the Commonwealth. *All that they need*, therefore, is bibliographical access to the legislative material of two areas, not of twelve. For this reason it seems unlikely, despite the widespread acceptance of the comprehensive coverage of current material provided by the two monthly series already referred to[8], that comprehensive bibliographical access to the whole corpus of what may be called 'Australian legislative material' will be provided, unless and until the whole is computerized. Even then it may be doubted whether it will be worth storing on one central computer file the by-laws of every local authority throughout Australia - at any rate, for the benefit of the legal profession at large.

Turning from legislation to the reports of judicial decisions, we find a different situation. Although each state has its own system of courts, and there is now a range of federal courts in addition, the common law which Australia inherited from England is regarded as a unified system whose rules stem from decisions of the English courts and any of the state courts; in addition to this, the High Court of Australia has since its establishment acted as a unifying force by virtue of its appellate jurisdiction, in matters of private law (civil and criminal) from state courts, since its decisions on appeal from any state court are binding on all state courts. Australian lawyers, therefore, need and have needed since 1901 to have access to English decisions, past and present, as well as to all Australian decisions. This is recognized by the publishers of the *Australian legal monthly digest* and *Australian current law*, each of which contains reference to relevant recent English decisions, as well as to relevant decisions from other parts of the Commonwealth.

Historically, each state has had published reports of the decisions of its own courts; reports of cases decided by the High Court were added to these after Federation, and have since been joined by reports of the decisions of other federal courts. But Australia has not yet been provided by private enterprise with a series of Australia-wide reports on the lines of the Dominion Law Reports in Canada, and the traditional method of access to the diverse reports has been through the publications known as 'digests', which index cases under subject-matter and provide for each case brief accounts of the facts and the decision, attempting to summarize the ratio decidendi and occasionally noticing what appears to be an important obiter dictum. In 1930 there appeared the first volume of the *Australian digest*[9] which was intended when complete to save practitioners (and the few academic lawyers) from a tedious search for cases through several different digests or series of digests[10]

which, according to the publishers' announcement in the first volume of the new venture, were limited in scope and abstracted cases on the same point of law under 'variously named titles'. Henceforth a uniform scheme of classification of case entries, with adequate cross-references, was to make the task of the searcher easier and more accurate. The final volume of the first edition appeared in 1940. The work was kept up to date by annual supplements, cumulated into a permanent supplement (described as the first) bringing it up to date to the end of 1947. In that year its publishers introduced the *Australian legal monthly digest*, to fill the need for more up-to-date information in the interval between the appearance of the annual supplements. A master volume, to give access to all supplements from 1948 to 1959, appeared in 1959. In 1961 a second edition of the *Australian digest* was begun; the final volume has not yet appeared, though the work is making progress,[11] and the searcher for cases under classifications which appear towards the end of the alphabet is still obliged to use the first edition and first permanent supplement, and to gain access to thirty years of annual supplements through four master volumes. Writing in 1967, Campbell and MacDougall said[12] of the use of the *Australian digest* that 'despite the convenience of master volumes a lawyer involved in research on a topic where there have been numerous reported decisions would find that it was a long and laborious task collecting all the Australian decisions.' The comment is still valid. If the lawyer wishes, in addition, to collect all the English decisions, the task will be even longer and more laborious.

Each series of law reports in Australia appears in a number of parts throughout the year, usually monthly; each part contains an abstract of the cases reported in it, classified in a similar manner to the classification in the *Digest*, and a cumulative index to the names of all cases reported during the year. The reported cases for the year are bound in one or more volumes, and each of these contains its own digest of the cases to be found therein. At long intervals state digests may be published, to give access to the reports of the one state. The same practice is followed by the Commonwealth Law Reports, which report only decisions of the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council in cases appealed to it from the High Court. Butterworth's *Australian current law*, which has already been referred to for other information it provides, gives a similar coverage of recent Australian (and other) decisions to that provided by the older monthly publication.

Writings 'on law' are secondary sources of information about law. These, too, serve as a bibliographic means of access to cases on the subjects they discuss, and at least one publication, Halsbury's *Laws of England*[13], which began publication in 1907, has proved for many as useful a starting-point for research as any digest. Though its subject matter - which was the whole body of English law - was arranged under main headings bearing general similarity to the headings of a digest, the material of each title was in narrative form, in numbered paragraphs, with copious footnote references to cases supporting (at times, it must be admitted, rather feebly) the propositions enunciated. The second and third editions were accompanied by an Australian pilot. That for the second edition gave reference, under the relevant headings of the text, only to Australian legislation modifying or excluding English law on the specific point. The pilot to the third edition also gave references to relevant Australian cases, though the coverage appears not to have been complete, and there

was no accompanying commentary on any differences between English and Australian law. The Australian supplement (not 'pilot') to the fourth edition, however, is more comprehensive, providing commentary along with references to relevant statutes and cases.

Halsbury, as something of a hybrid, deserves a paragraph to itself. Other writings on law fall into two, perhaps three, classes: monographs, which may be textbooks on a primary area of the law, such as contract, or tort, or criminal law, or a collection of areas relevant to a particular activity, such as mercantile law, or may be true monographs on specific topics within the broader areas, such as negligence, or strict liability, or defamation, or mistake in contract; and articles or notes in legal periodicals. There is an increasing volume of publication within Australia of monographs on Australian legal topics, of both kinds above described; and a proliferation of legal periodicals, not all of them stemming from the operations of a university law school. Articles in Australian legal periodicals are not necessarily confined, however, to purely Australian legal topics; apart from any other consideration, any article on a question of 'Australian' common law would of necessity have to take the current state of English law into account, and discuss English decisions. Moreover, Australian writers may and do write books on topics of more than purely Australian interest. Any bibliography of Australian writing 'on' law (or, for that matter, 'about' law) must therefore be somewhat broadly based.

Since the publication, (never updated) of Volume 6 of Sweet and Maxwell's *Legal bibliography of the British commonwealth of nations*[14] there has been no single publication exclusively devoted to published monographs on Australian legal topics. The annual volumes of the *Australian national bibliography*[15], which includes details of all books published in Australia and items of Australian association published overseas, also list since 1974 titles issued in the preceding two years; the material on various aspects of law is arranged according to the Dewey classification. The *Current Australian and New Zealand legal literature index*[16], lists monographs as well as articles and notes in legal periodicals under appropriate subject headings, but is not cumulative, and is not up-to-the minute; the last number for 1976 appeared almost two years later. *Australian books*, published annually by the National Library of Australia in Canberra, contains a 'select list' of books only; under the heading 'Law' the 1978 edition lists 29 books as 'standard works in print' and 18 further works as 'recent publications of interest'. There does not appear to be any certainty that this year's 'recent publications of interest' will become next year's 'standard works'. This list may well be of interest to the general reader; it will not tell the scholar much that he does not know already. Both the *Australian legal monthly digest* and *Australian current law* give a good coverage of recent periodical publications, extended beyond Australian periodicals or, indeed, articles exclusively on Australian law; the former also notes books published, but only those by its own publisher and its associates. The abstracts issued irregularly by the Australian Attorney-General's office, under the titles *AGIS: Current information service* are neither comprehensive nor cumulative, merely selective and episodic; moreover, they are not confined to purely Australian materials. Those who engage in research in Australian law still find that the best source of bibliographic access to periodical articles is the *Index to legal periodicals*[17], which includes among the periodicals it

indexes most of those published in Australia.

The third category of writings, writings 'about law', includes publications in the field of jurisprudence and legal theory, criminology, sociology of law, and that branch of political science which deals with government and administration. There is a useful account of bibliographies in the last-named field in Chapter 4 of Borchardt's *Australian bibliography*[18] at pages 68-70. It may here be commented that Australian federal constitutional law is perhaps the best example of a truly indigenous topic on which a specialist bibliography might be compiled without loss of utility to practitioners. Sociology of law and criminology are both topics which transcend national boundaries, or the boundaries of 'law areas', though useful studies may be made, using generally-applied techniques, of specifically Australian problems. Again the most comprehensive source of information concerning 'Australian' books about law, as the word 'Australian' is defined by the publication, is in the annual volumes of the *Australian national bibliography*. A useful bibliography in the field of criminology in Australia is the recently-published *Criminological materials in the parliamentary papers of Australia and New Zealand from 1901*[19] which gives access to a range of material otherwise difficult to trace. In this field, too, note should be made of the specialized bibliography of Sir John Barry appearing in *Law and crime, essays in honour of Sir John Barry*[20]. Journal articles on criminology are indexed in the *Current Australian and New Zealand legal literature index* as well as in the *Index to legal periodicals*. The same two publications give access, under a variety of headings, to articles on jurisprudence, legal theory and legal philosophy, and the sociology of law. A bibliography of Australian writings on jurisprudence is being compiled by a member of the staff of the Law Library at the University of Sydney Law School; it is hoped that this will give readier access to the large number of papers which have been presented to the Australian Society of Legal Philosophy since its inception, and have not been published elsewhere, as well as to other unpublished conference papers. It should however be stressed in this connexion that there is no specifically Australian jurisprudence, any more than there is a specifically Australian sociology of law, and bibliographic tools such as that projected are likely to provide, for what it is worth, access to the works of Australian writers - that is, writers resident in Australia, and perhaps writers of Australian origin resident overseas, - rather than predominantly to works on Australian topics.

The problem with all bibliography is undoubtedly the problem of keeping up-to-date. Time in research can be saved only if frequent cumulation is available. The present brief review indicates that, for the person dealing with Australian legal material, primary sources are of the greatest importance. The conventional methods of providing bibliographical aids through the medium of the printed page, with all that it entails in increasingly expensive human labour, make constant cumulation out of the question. It is clear that computerization of legal data is the answer.[21] Even to put on the computer the contents of the second edition of the *Australian digest*, the current supplementary volumes, and the *Australian legal monthly digest*, would enable up-to-date bibliographical information, consisting of case abstracts together with statutes and articles (the latter two since 1947) on the chosen topic to be instantly available. It would not be difficult to add to this the contents of the *English and Empire digest*[22], to give simultaneous access to English cases. It is true

that this would cut down only the time of the preliminary search; the material to which reference was given would still need to be read and worked over, in terms of the specific problem which provoked the research, by the individual, be he lawyer, public servant, commercial adviser, or academic. This would be the case even if the full text were at the command of the person making the inquiry at the computer terminal; and the availability of the full text would seem to present its own problems, at least to a lawyer (and there are many of the writer's generation and later generations) who have been trained to use the books. It is true that facilities for rapid print-out of selected portions of the text would necessarily be available. Whether researchers would be prepared to exercise the necessary selectivity, to save every piece of research from being buried under masses of computer paper, is an open question. Computer retrieval of statutory text, with all relevant amendments 'slotted' into place, would be an undoubted advantage, always provided that one could trust the programmers, or that their work was thoroughly checked, and certified, before being made available for general access. It may well be that the traditional method of the printed book, report, or journal, accessible through continuously updated computerized bibliography, will in the long run turn out to be the best method of dealing with other primary and all secondary legal material, as well as with that amorphous class described in this article as 'writings about law'. It may equally well be, however, that the present writer is merely displaying his age and inflexibility, and that a generation of legal scholars and practitioners is yet to come which will know no books, and will function all the more efficiently for it. But it will be a sad day for many if the words of Milton in *Areopagitica* come to be glossed thus 'A good computer display or print-out is the precious life-blood of a master spirit ...'

REFERENCES

1. It will be noted that few of the publications giving bibliographic access to statutory material go further than indexing sections or parts of statutes according to subject-matter; the provision of abstracts is rare. This is, no doubt, partly because of the rule that the law is as expressed by the ipsissima verba of the statute; there is therefore no escape from reading those words, and abstracts may be both inaccurate and confusing.

2. It may be thought odd that the production of these aids should be left to private enterprise, and that governments, both state and Commonwealth, should give only the bare minimum of attention to making their legislation readily and immediately accessible. The reason is, no doubt, that spending money on making the law accessible earns as little political kudos as spending money on making it effective.

3. The first is published by the Law Book Co. of Australia Ltd. The second, published monthly by Butterworths Pty. Ltd., since 1963, is now in loose leaf form and includes a section of articles and notes on current topics.

4. The purchase price of each document is given as well.

5. The reprint of Queensland statutes 1828-1962 contained an index with annotations which gave references to all regulations made under each statute indexed. This continued in annual volumes until 1968. In 1969 the annotations were dropped; since then the only access to regulations has been through privately published annotations. From 1970 onwards even the annual index was omitted from the statute book. Fortunately, Queensland is the only state which relies solely on private enterprise to make its subordinate legislation accessible, and to index its statutes.

6. Despite the absence of the statutory provision common to all other states, one may presume that copies of local authority by-laws are available at least for inspection at Council offices.

7. [1979] Qd R. 34, at 35.

8. I.e., the *Australian legal monthly digest* and *Australian current law*.

9. Published by the Law Book Co. Ltd.

10. An account of these digests is to be found in *Legal bibliography of the British commonwealth of nations*, vol. 6. London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1958, pp. 33-34.

11. The latest volume, issued in 1977, covers the titles 'Practice' to 'Precatory Trusts'. Judging by the proportion which the volumes already published bear to the corresponding volumes of the first edition, another 12 volumes will be needed to complete the work.

12. E. Campbell and D. MacDougall, *Legal research: materials and methods*. Sydney, Law Book Co. Ltd., 1967, pp. 33-34.

13. Published by Butterworths.

14. London, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., 1958.

15. Canberra, National Library of Australia, 1961- . Although each volume since 1974 has purported to list books published in the current year and the preceding two years, this is apparently not intended to imply a 'rolling' triennial cumulation.

16. Compiled by Gwenda Fischer of the Law Library of the University of Sydney.

17. This work, published monthly by the H.W. Wilson Co., New York, with quarterly, annual, and five-yearly cumulations, gives comprehensive access to all periodical articles (including case-notes and book reviews) appearing in 394 periodicals published in America, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

18. D.H. Borchardt, *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information*. 3rd edn Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W., 1976.

19. S. White and A. Edwards, comps., *Criminological materials in the parliamentary papers of Australia and New Zealand from 1901*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1977.

20. Norval Morris and Mark Perlman, eds., *Law and crime, essays in honour of Sir John Barry*. New York, Gordon and Breach, 1972.

21. For an account of current Australian thinking in connexion with computer access to legal materials, see the Report of the Committee on Computerization of Legal Data (Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1974) and the papers presented more recently at a National Conference on Computers and the Law (Melbourne, Centre for Continuing Education, Monash University, 1977).

22. This digest, also published by Butterworths, began to appear in 1919, following the success of *Halsbury*. Despite its title, it does not contain a complete digest of all cases from courts of countries belonging to what was then the British Empire, but only to those which subscribers might find relevant to the points of English law indexes.

IMPROVING THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALIAN ECONOMICS*

F.G. Davidson

What do we want from the bibliography of Australian economics? What is meant by 'economics', by 'Australian', even by 'bibliography'? The four questions are interrelated, and they are interrelated with a fifth question: who are 'we' whose requirements are to be considered? Having shown awareness of these questions, I shall turn to consider existing sources. But, in explicit or implicit form, the five questions will immediately catch up with me, making my account of existing sources more than the preliminary to a discussion of their improvement.

It is assumed that many readers of this essay will know or have known more about what I have found to say than I do myself - from the point of view of economics or bibliography or both. But there is some consolation (apart from the reflection that it is usually easier to get away with doing two jobs inadequately than one) in Samuel Johnson's maxim that we more often require to be reminded than to be informed.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

A bibliography of bibliographies of Australian economics has been provided by Borchardt.[1]

Few economists would explicitly claim that economics can be sharply separated from politics, or from several other disciplines. How economics and politics are linked, and how closely, are it is true more contentious questions. Marxist and 'radical' economists have at least until recently seemed to be much more aware of the linkage - whatever the value of their judgment of it - than the bulk of orthodox or neo-classical economists.[2] Radicals have even been provoked into rejoicing in the term 'political economy', an anachronism which would have astonished generations to which it meant supposing a man on an island. Even so, there is a long tradition of orthodox institutional, applied and descriptive economic writing which was at least on the fringe of other disciplines. Perhaps for a decade or so its prestige was low. But it is now becoming fashionable to put more emphasis on it, and for more legitimate economists to colonise fields which before were cultivated only in less prestigious ways. Whether they are, as a result, better cultivated is another question.

Some years ago such developments were discussed, especially by Coase[3] and Johnson,[4] at the International Economics Association Kiel Symposium on 'The organization and retrieval of economic knowledge'. Coase mentioned a number of contiguous disciplines, while particularly emphasizing economists' activity in political science and law. 'Economists are extending the range of their studies to include all of the social sciences. ...'[5] A much more moderate example from recent Australian literature is that a conference paper entitled 'Central-Bank laws and monetary policies: a preliminary investigation' drew the comment that it was 'really a branch of the "new political economy".'[6]

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What orthodox economists find less occasion to emphasize is that many aspects of economics are and have been discussed by people who are not considered, and do not consider themselves, to be economists. No doubt it is mainly for this reason that economic sources are covered to some extent in Rydon's 1977 study of the bibliography of Australian politics.[7] Indeed, the bibliographical needs of Australian economics are partly served by still more general sources, some of them mentioned by Rydon, such as the *Index to Australian book reviews* published by the State Library of South Australia or *The union list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries*. And in turn general sources are slowly being gathered into AUSINET, the computer-based Australian Information Network sponsored by the National Library.

Some international sources

On the other hand of course Australian economics is also partly covered by international sources, some of which are in AUSINET or in ACSPRI (Australian Consortium for Social and Political Research Incorporated). ACSPRI is the means by which the resources of an international consortium at Ann Arbor, Michigan, are made available in Australia.

Specifically for economics one of the most important international sources is the *Journal of economic literature*, a quarterly published under the auspices of the American Economic Association (A.E.A.) and received by all its members. The *J.E.L.* began in 1963 as *The journal of economic abstracts*. Though any bibliographical system must disappoint at least some workers - even if only those whom others might regard as highly specialized - the *J.E.L.* is an impressive structure. A typical issue has about 450 numbered pages, about half of which are devoted to "Current periodicals". Under this head, about fifty pages would list "Contents of current periodicals", - about 220 periodicals in 1977, among them several of the most important academic economic journals in Australia.

The contents of *The economic record* for June - September 1977, combined issues that reached me in the capital city where the *Record* is published in the middle of February 1978, were listed in the *J.E.L.* for December 1978, which was no doubt punctually available to American members of the A.E.A.; coming by surface mail, it was available to me in March 1979.

Following 'Contents of current periodicals' there would be eighty to ninety pages of a 'Subject index of articles in current periodicals'. This is prefaced by the three and one quarter page 'Classification system for articles and abstracts' according to which the index is arranged. The system allows for topics such as economic history, administration, business finance, marketing and accounting, economic geography and - in accordance with Coase's remarks at Kiel - social choice, the economics of crime and the economics of minorities and discrimination. Thus the importance of the *J.E.L.* classification system is not merely bibliographical in any pedestrian sense. It offers, to economists and to students of economics and others, a statement of received opinion about the present scope or aspirations of the discipline, just as it provided Mark and Naomi Perlman with a means of quantitative analysis of the shifting pattern in the publications of *homo academico-economicus*.[9] Mark Perlman used it again in discussing the comparative history of the contents of the *Economic record*, partly as an exercise in the 'new political economy' of the market for articles.[10]

The 'Subject index of articles in current periodicals' is followed by about ninety pages of 'Selected abstracts', arranged of course in the same

classification system. The abstracts, limited to one hundred words, are prepared by the authors of the articles: they therefore reflect some welcome variety in style and can presumably also be guaranteed to reflect what the authors said or at least have decided they meant to say. By no means all the articles in the contents list and the subject index of articles are abstracted. Those articles for which abstracts are given are distinguished in the two lists: some periodicals can therefore be seen to score many more abstracts than others.[11]

As regards current periodicals, the last item in the bibliographical toolkit offered by a particular issue of the *J.E.L.* is, naturally, an index, arranged by author's name, to the articles in the subject index and to the abstracts.

The section of the *J.E.L.* devoted to books as such is decidedly shorter than that devoted to periodicals: perhaps 140 pages. About half would be 'New books: an annotated listing', listed according to a stated classification system for books which is the same as for articles with one digit discarded. The *J.E.L.* explains in this section that, though its staff is too small to monitor and order all books published in the USA and elsewhere its policy is to 'annotate' (that is describe, not assess) all books sent to it. And readers are encouraged to do some monitoring themselves by writing in about any book which has not been annotated within six months of publication. An annotation is often well over a hundred words long and includes some description of the author as well as mention of indexes, bibliography, etc.; it is given a number, which enables cross-references - each book being of course fully listed only once - to be made between divisions of the system. The listing of new books covers some in 'related disciplines' not covered by the classification system and also includes annotations of new journals.

Signed book reviews, nearer the front and the more casual eye, might occupy seventy pages, arranged in the classification system and indexed, as in ordinary journals, *J.E.L.* volume by *J.E.L.* volume. (The general index to a *J.E.L.* volume also lists abstracts by authors' names.) And the first fifty-to-a-hundred pages of an issue are devoted to articles and communications which review the literature or the research in particular fields, these articles and communications being included, by their authors' names, in the general index volume by volume.

Of course the *J.E.L.* is not designed for the easy retrieval of information about Australia or other specific countries or of articles specifically written, rather than published, in Australia. Gruen suggested in 1978:

> ... an increasing number of Australian academic economists now frequently contribute to the international literature - with Corden, Harcourt, Kemp, Ng and Turnovsky being perhaps the best known but by no means the only examples.[12]

Known names can be followed up in the indexes to the issues and volumes. Apart from this it will be seen that, mainly because of the list of Contents of current periodicals and the Selected abstracts with which the list is linked, the *J.E.L.* provides some discrete bibliography of Australian periodical literature in economics. But it does not contribute much to the coverage of Australian books except as needles in the international haystack.

The A.E.A.'s *Index of economic articles* (formerly *Index of economic journals*)

covering articles in English, goes back to 1886. The articles are indexed only by subject (the same classification as for the *J.E.L.*) and by author. There is thus no easy way to retrieve work in Australian journals. Moreover, the *Index of economic articles* lags far behind the *J.E.L.*: in early 1979 the latest issue available was for 1974.

Since 1966 the *Index of economic articles* covers articles or chapters in collective volumes. Collective volumes of 'readings' - often made up of reprinted journal articles but sometimes including, besides editorial introductions, specially-written chapters where editors would otherwise be left with gaps - are valuable contributions to the 'organization and retrieval of economic knowledge': they entirely deserve their dual recognition in the *Index of economic articles* and their bibliographical treatment (elsewhere) as books. A number of books of readings have been published in Australian economics. *The Index of economic articles* lists collective volumes alphbetically by editor; the list is sufficiently short for convenient retrieval of Australian volumes by inspection. Such a separate list - it would be very brief - would be a welcome addition to the much more up-to-date book section of the *J.E.L.*, whether or not the contents of the volumes were included in the 'Subject index of articles'.

The rise of the *J.E.L.* - and the publication of a very simple but therefore, in Britain at least, very prompt guide to journals - have been accompanied by a decline in the bibliographical sections of the British Royal Economic Society's *Economic Journal*. As the *E.J.*'s 'Current topics' recorded in the issue of March 1971, the first from a new team of editors:

> In order to release space for more articles the Editors of the ECONOMIC JOURNAL have regretfully decided to discontinue the listing of contents of recent periodicals as from this issue. They have been strengthened in this decision by the knowledge that a more useful version of this service is now available from other sources. The American Economic Association's *Journal of Economic Literature* now provides a fully classified, and partly annotated, record of articles in the world's leading economics periodicals on a quarterly basis to its members and to subscribers to the *American Economic Review*. More recently (i.e. from January 1971) the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry Central Library has begun to provide a more up-to-date listing by reprinting facsimiles of the tables of contents of the main economics periodicals in English and issuing them weekly to subscribers ... [13]

For new books the *E.J.*'s coverage is still substantial. But in recent years it has changed in ways which might seem relevant to the retrieval of information about Australian books. Up till June 1976 all books received were listed geographically, with Australian books (for example) supposedly in separate lists, though sometimes the geographical principles appeared confused or vacillating; all books received were eit briefly annotated (and perhaps briefly assessed) or promised reviews. Reviews have not been printed in a formal classification but in an informal and often stimulating sequence. For example, a review of A's book might be next to A's review of somebody else's; since the review list for each issue

occupies a page or less, such an arrangement may well be optimal. In September 1976, the *E.J.* dropped the geographical classification of English-language books received, though for a few issues 'Notes on new books' were still arranged geographically. But in June 1978 the notes began to be arranged in a system of classification

> ... largely derived from the one devised by the American Economic Association. It has, however, been simplified and expanded at a number of points to yield additional categories.[14]

The *E.J.* indexes its notes annually, as 'New books', separately from the index of reviews, and only by authors of the books. (A combined annual index arranged in the *E.J.*'s classification might seem desirable.) The expansion of the classification, as compared with the *J.E.L.*'s, involves interalia two extra categories under '000 General economics; Theory; History; Systems': categories of 'Single country studies; industrialised economics', respectively 'capitalist' (050) and 'socialist' (060). In the capitalist category the June 1978 issue included D.C. Hague's note on *The Australian Prices Justification Tribunal* by J.P. Nieuwenhuysen and A.E. Daly (Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1977), which might have been expected to fall into '610 Industrial organization and public policy'. This example might suggest that, at least in so far as Australian books are books that deal with Australia, the *E.J.* classification would be somewhat better adapted to the retrieval of information about Australian books than that of the *J.E.L.*. Alas, in the December 1978 issue of the *E.J.* Jack Dowie's note on K.A.Tucker ed. *Economics of the Australian service sector* (London, Croom Helm, 1977) does appear where one would expect it: in '630 Industry studies'. Unlike the book annotations in the *J.E.L.*, the *E.J.*'s notes are not cross-classified.

UNESCO publishes an *International bibliography of economics* which is somewhat more up-to-date than the *Index of economic articles*, but its other main advantage - that it is not confined to English - is of course almost irrelevant for our purposes, and there is no source country or institution index.

The Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Oxford publishes monthly *World agricultural economics and rural sociology abstracts*. The indexing is again only by subject and by author, but this time, as might be expected, the entries under 'Australia' as a subject are numerous. Scattered over other international bibliographies, references to Australia can be picked up here and there.

There is a comprehensive international source which I have not yet mentioned, the *Social sciences citation index*. In appearance as in fact the *S.S.C.I.* is pre-eminently a product of the computerization of bibliography.

Users, or perhaps more particularly non-users, of bibliography would often want to emphasize that they are concerned with something more than mechanical statements about numbers of pages classified as relating to given topics. They would like bibliographies which made some allowance for quality, or at least provided indications of what may need to be taken into particular account. In many contexts quality, at least over certain ranges of quality, is assumed to be indicated by the journal in which an article appears; i.e. a filter which the user can often apply himself - not to mention the benefits of expertise with this filter which the professional bibliographer no doubt soon acquires. But quantitative professional bibliography can provide another and perhaps more discriminating test of quality, at least in the sense just

suggested:

> Prices generated in the market place provide a convenient yardstick for equating values in measuring much of the aggregate output of the economy. But journal articles are not subject to direct market appraisal ... The Cartter Survey ... provided a means of ranking graduate schools on the basis of an anonymous poll of informed professional opinion, but comparable surveys evaluating economists and their research output have not been attempted. An alternative to explicit polling is provided by the study of citations.
>
> The citation procedure scrutinizes the evidence provided by authors in their footnotes. The jury of informed opinion consists of authors whose papers survived the highly competitive refereeing process of the journals in the sample. But rather than being expressed anonymously, preference orderings are revealed in the course of acknowledging the work of others. The citation approach relies on the hope that the frequency of citation provides an index of how the current attempt to contribute to knowledge builds on prior accomplishments. [Certainly] ... it must be conceded that authors may attempt at times to use footnotes to curry favors, to reward friends, to demolish straw men, and even to insult their enemies. ...[15]

The *S.S.C.I.* is the principal means of access to the application of citation procedures to economics. This monument of academic motivation is published by the Institute of Scientific Information in Philadelphia[16] and, for 1976 and later issues, is now incorporated in AUSINET. The *S.S.C.I.* is updated weekly, and the 1977 annual consolidation was available well before the end of 1978. The *S.S.C.I.* may be searched by title keyword, author's address or organization (university etc.), author as source and author - alive or dead - as citation (source quoted or subject of book review). 'Australia', 'Australian' etc. are a concrete and, for articles published outside Australia, no doubt comparatively effective keyword.[17] More laboriously, combinations of the *S.S.C.I.* with other sources giving the names of Australian universities etc. and Australian economists would retrieve information on Australian publications and the frequency with which particular work of particular Australian economists is quoted. Apart from the *Record*, *Australian economic papers*, the *Australian journal of agricultural economics* and the Australian accounting journal *Abacus*, the *S.S.C.I.* covers fully a wide range of 'contiguous disciplines', and covers selectively a huge range of journals in the physical and biological sciences. Thus it partly avoids definitional problems.

Books and articles are of course far from accounting for all the economic literature in circulation. Many university economics departments have formal series of Working or Discussion papers, for which there is a wide network of exchange. It is often suggested that because intellectual competition among economists is so intense, and publication in journals and books relatively

slow,[18] working papers are of great importance for researchers 'at the frontiers' of the discipline. As with other disciplines and industries where the intensity of competition is a principal matter of pride, the direct and general social importance of any one contributor's contribution is to that extent presumably slight, however great the social importance of the discipline as a whole; but each contributor may be sustained by self-interest, or by some other consideration narrower than the community in which competition is so intense. Working papers are often fuller, and provide more basic data, than the articles that follow a year or so later. A separate consideration is that working papers may be a vehicle for the insufficiently-appreciated innovator.[19] An annual *Economics working papers bibliography* is published by the Library of the University of Warwick (United Kingdom). All working papers received by the Library within a year of their date of issue are included but not all the Australian departments issuing papers send them for inclusion. The Warwick bibliography contains a subject index, which lists references to papers dealing with Australia, an author index and, above all, a 'Series index' (by issuing organization) from which a list of Australian papers received in Warwick can quickly be compiled.

Some other sources

It is desirable that Australian economists or their publishers should be thorough in sending books abroad - certainly to the *J.E.L.* and perhaps to the *E.J.* However, the *Economic record* is a convenient organ for those seeking or offering specifically Australian books on economics. The *Record* classifies its 'Books received', in which many of the books not promised reviews are annotated, into Australian and New Zealand publications and 'Other publications'. For the last twenty years the *Record* has had a policy of carrying comparatively few reviews: the 1977 issues reviewed only twenty six books. But a high proportion of those reviewed by the *Record*, and on that account mentioned at least once by the *S.S.C.I.*, were Australian in what is for many purposes the important sense: of the twenty six reviewed in 1977 sixteen were published in Australia or were written by economists who could be described as Australian.[20] The *Australian journal of agricultural economics* and the *Journal of industrial relations*, published by the Industrial Relations Society of Australia, also contain book reviews, though their emphasis on Australian books is relatively less marked than that of the *Record*. Finally, Australian-published books on economics are obviously covered by general sources on Australian-published books. Apart from advertisements and authors' references, the *Record* carries no bibliographic material on periodicals.

But the numerous references - witness the *S.S.C.I.* - which economists often list in their books and journal articles or other academic papers make these publications convenient bibliographic sources in their own right, especially now that journals and publishers have perhaps raised their standards of bibliographical presentation and, no doubt to cut costs, have certainly turned many footnotes into endnotes. To say this may of course be a statement of the view that the 'footnote trail'[21] is more suggestive than the *S.S.C.I.* itself or the other turnpikes and royal roads of bibliography. References in collective volumes, especially in 'readings', may be particularly valuable as coming from a number of authors. Examples are 'Arndt and Corden' and 'Arndt and Boxer', volumes which are even more important for their thorough editorial bibliographies of Australian economics.[22] A specialized example is *Australian labour economics readings*, edited by Niland and Isaac, which contains five editorial bibliographies on aspects of labour economics and five

introduction-surveys.[23] Obviously many books and articles contain elements of 'surveys of the literature'. In the past at least this has been still more true of theses. However, about the beginning of the seventies, Johnson painted a different picture.

> Until recently the Ph.D. dissertation was - and still is on the European continent - largely devoted to the retrieval and organization of contributions by previous writers, preparatory to the making of the scholar's own contribution. In an age of few scholars, this work was both exacting and valuable; in an age of many scholars and formally organized instruction on a large scale, the researcher's understanding of the foundations of his research can be taken as read, and his efforts concentrated on making his own contribution. In consequence an acceptable Ph.D. thesis has increasingly come to be defined as entailing 'the length and quality of a good journal article'; and universities have become willing to grant the Ph.D. on the basis of published articles.[24]

Books and papers that are presented as surveys of the literature may be expected to carry very substantial bibliographies, as may those other studies in the history of economic thought which, stopping short of wrestling with contemporary output, do not earn the more fashionable classification. In so far as they assess as well as describe, reviews of the literature may seem to be the only satisfactory bibliographies, just as to that extent they they are necessarily closer in nature to original contributions to the literature. A review covering a given country can be flexible in its, perhaps implicit, criterion of what belongs to that country - including what was actually published abroad and so on.

A well-known survey of Australian literature, originally written for American economists and published by the A.E.A. in a series of country surveys, is Corden's survey of economic policy discussion.[25] Its fifty nine pages of text include sections on wages policy, the balance of payments, tariffs, banking, monetary and fiscal policy, public finance, immigration and foreign investment, agricultural economics and the Vernon controversy;[26] there are eleven pages of bibliography as such.

Corden pointed out that his survey did not cover certain fields.

> There has been no reference to the literature on restrictive practices legislation, on social services policy, on the capital market, on transport policy and various other subjects. Perhaps the omission of the first is the most serious.[27]

A decade later, Gruen has been editing, for the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, two volumes which 'might be regarded as updating' Corden. However, Corden's emphasis was:

> ' ... on the academic literature rather than on the writings in official publications, bank journals and the financial press.'
>
> The growth since the Corden booklet of official and semi-official publications and enquiries, of the

> economic information in the annual reports of statutory authorities makes it desirable that relatively more attention be given to these sources of economic discussion.[28]

Gruen's first volume, published in 1978, has five chapters by different authors: on monetary policy, wages policy, inflation, agricultural policy and protection policy - each on average rather longer than Corden's whole survey.[29] The chapters average about five pages each of formal bibliography. A second volume, which will include a survey of radical economics by Groenewegen, is to be published in 1979. In his 1978 Joseph Fisher Lecture *Australian economics 1967-1977*, quoted earlier, Gruen himself gives a shorter survey, discussing particularly radical critiques, wages policy and econometric modelling.

Among other surveys, D.K. Round's "The industrial organization vacuum in Australia'[30] paradoxically includes a five and a half page bibliography on industrial organization. In the history of Australian economic thought (to 1929) the most substantial study is Craufurd D.W. Goodwin's *Economic enquiry in Australia*.[31]

In his Joseph Fisher Lecture Gruen presents one indicator of the growth in output of conference papers in economics.

> At the first Conference of Economists in Melbourne in May 1970, 35 papers were read and discussed. At the Fourth Conference in 1974 the number had increased to 75, whilst at the most recent Conference in Sydney 1978, the number of papers fell one short of 100. Roughly two-thirds of the papers at all three Conferences were given by academics.

The increase in the frequency of conferences and quasi-conferences has probably also been substantial. This quotation is a reminder that the addition, beside ANZAAS' majestic progress, of an annual Conference organized by the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand is comparatively recent.

Apart from regular conferences held by other associations - ranging over wide fields such as agricultural economics or accounting or radical economics - special conferences are not infrequent. The Centre for Applied Economic Research (C.A.E.R.) at the University of New South Wales and the Institute of Industrial Economics at the University of Newcastle (NSW) are particularly active sponsors. Transactions of their conferences are published as collective volumes on themes which are not only homogeneous but usually topical: thus the C.A.E.R. published in 1978 Wolfgang Kasper and Thomas G. Parry eds, *Growth, trade and structural change in an open Australian economy*, while in 1979 the Institute of Industrial Economics will publish a volume on the economics of structural change and adjustment edited by D.J. Aislabie and C.A. Tisdell.

But what about papers to large heterogeneous conferences? Members of a large conference commonly receive a printed booklet of abstracts, identifying authors and their organizations; a copy of the booklet must be deposited at the National Library in Canberra. Offering a conference paper is usually the sign of positive will to communicate, in a way that fulfilling one's teaching obligations is not: some conference papers become or lead to journal articles, or at least departmental working papers.

Even at a modern conference, a paper will usually get some oral discussion and some report of it may spread by word of mouth; it is likely to be read and retained by at least a few people. Probably therefore dissemination of information about conference papers does not leave much to be desired.

If bibliography is, at one extreme, surveys of the literature it is perhaps at the other extreme compilations of the more or less immediate data of economic reality. For such compilations one looks principally to government publications, and for a bibliography of them therefore to Borchardt's forthcoming *Australian official publications*, mentioned at the beginning of this essay. A field in which there are extensive data from private sources is listed companies for which a principal source is the Sydney Stock Exchange. In 1978 the Exchange published the first edition of its *Research handbook*, of which it promised a second edition in 1979.

> The handbook supplies corporate profile details for over four hundred of Australia's leading listed companies, the basis of selection having been both market capitalisation and general investor interest.[32]

For the last twelve years a standard work of this kind, included of course in Round's bibliography, has been E.L. Wheelwright and J. Miskelly, *Anatomy of Australian manufacturing industry*,[33] and more recent material was published by Lawriwsky in 1978.[34]

IMPROVING THE SITUATION

Since bibliography is often integrated and consubstantial with the use of bibliography, an improvement in the bibliography of Australian economics could be made by persuading every Australian economist to write an essay on improving it. This may have been made slightly less impracticable by the recent fashion for the economics of information, of which the Kiel symposium was one manifestation and the availability of better bibliographical sources (above all computerization and the *J.E.L.*) no doubt an important cause.

Four even more practical suggestions may immediately be made. These four suggestions I regard as of major bibliographical importance. They exclude projects whose value, though real, would be more restricted: for example bringing up to date various economic items mentioned in Borchardt's *Australian bibliography*,[35] notably A. Murdoch's 'Bibliography of selected periodical articles on Australian economic subjects published in English outside Australia 1946-62'.[36] On the other hand, my suggestions also exclude any discussion of library practices as such, even though for most of us the most important bibliographies are the libraries we use.

First, Australian economists and their publishers should make sure that their work is (to the full extent of its acceptability) finding its way into international bibliographical machines such as the *J.E.L.* and the *Economics working paper bibliography*.

Second, authors and editors should maintain and improve the bibliographical references given in journal articles. Above all, addresses should be given in references to mimeographed material; the mere 'mimeo' usual at present is, especially in less 'mainstream' economics, often frustrating to researchers.[37]

Third, book indexing should be improved.[38] It is not sacrilege to say that, in part, a good book is a good index backed by the means to use it. Indexing should be imaginative, even creative. It is unfortunate that collective volumes are so often unindexed. A particularly valuable feature of such volumes is the facility for comparing X's views on A with Y's views on it, a reference to A on page 999 not being so likely to be a repetition of what X has forgotten that he already said on page 99. So far as professional indexers are not employed, publishers ought to try to interest authors in the principles and possibilities of indexing. For instance attention could be drawn to the rival claims of subordination and co-ordination:[39] no doubt anyone who makes up an index soon becomes aware of the difference, but often half unwillingly, amid the collapse of his initial system.[40]

Fourth, a book's index should not be inseparable from the text it refers to. Why not photoreproduce, and separately publish as reference sources, indexes, tables of contents and bibliographies (with title pages to add 'air' and splendour as well as ready-presented essential information)? AUSICOP (Australian Index Copying) might be basically loose-leaf. This would enable an economist whose interests bordered on technology, for example, to subscribe to an AUSICOP spectrum which reached into the appropriate technical books. But no doubt libraries would be the main subscribers and would also want to accumulate bound volumes.

Publishers, and I include of course overseas publishers when they publish books by Australian authors or on Australian topics: Australian content in a benign sense,[41] would be at liberty to put material into AUSICOP in advance of publication, though only when an index had been printed; even then each page reproduced from an unpublished book would need to be stamped 'Forthcoming'. No doubt publishers would think the advance advertising worth some contribution to AUSICOP's establishment and running costs.

However costs would be kept down, as flexibility would be maintained, by AUSICOP's simplicity. Integrating indexes from different books, though no doubt simple on a computer, would make the material greyer and harder to use. And one might hope that the unintegrated, easily inspected state of the indexes would feed back beneficially on publishers' and authors; enthusiasm to improve them. AUSICOP would of course become an AUSINET data base, supplementing *ANB* (the *Australian national bibliography*).

I tried to insinuate that my four suggestions stood to reason, but I have begun to beg contentious questions. How much do books matter anyhow - compared, that is, with journals?[42] Would the publication by the National Library of 'a combined index to several of our major dailies', recommended by Rydon,[43] be a desirable use of resources from the economists' point of view? Some economists would support an index to *The Australian financial review*.[44] But even though the *Review* is by no means confined to finance, to suggest that academic economists should read it or read other dailies professionally, would often be to suggest that they should redefine the boundaries of their intellectual worlds. Perhaps one should ask how far economists really need bibliography - bibliography that anyone else can do for them. But that is perhaps to ask how far economists' work is and should be inward-looking: therefore to ask how broad economics is and should be. An even blunter question is how much time can really be usefully spent by or for economists on trying not to miss anything?[45]

What is hardly contentious is that many Australian economists are and should be largely concerned with economics published overseas, and therefore

covered by overseas bibliographical services.[46] Even discussion by Australian economists and suggested by Australian experience - such as some aspects of the theory of protection - often appeared in overseas journals.

Finally one must ask whether present experience is a guide to the future. At Kiel, Johnson, who had a few years earlier given Australians the striking account of the new professionalism which was quoted above, contemplated the possibility of changes in economics - and in its library requirements - whose implications for bibliography would be momentous.

> ... there is a strong likelihood that the practice of economics will shift back to the pre-explosion-period pattern of departments containing a much lower ratio of young freshly-trained, technology-oriented (i.e. either pure mathematical, economic theory or computer-aided econometrics) economists, and a dominant group of established university academics heavily involved in teaching and university administration and conducting research as a side-line and largely on the basis of reading books from the university library's resources ... This factor implies that the traditional role of the university library as a store of rare books for reading by leisured people in the fullness of time, and as a provider of a limited range of undergraduate reading material will, to some extent, reinstate itself - presumably to the comfort and consolation of librarians.[47]

At a time when such a change of emphasis seems possible the case for AUSICOP is particularly strong.

REFERENCES

1. D.H. Borchardt, *Australian bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information*. 3rd edn Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W., Pergamon, 1976, pp. 74-82 and 180-182. See also D.H. Borchardt, ed., *Australian official publications*. Melbourne, Longman Cheshire. [forthcoming in 1979]

2. See for instance J. Baumberger, 'No Kuhnian revolutions in economics'. *Journal of economic issues* vol. 11 March 1971, pp. 1-20. In 'Sociological explanations of inflation'. *Times higher education supplement* 3 November 1978, John Corina reviews a book which supplies, he says: "Good heady ammunition for those prepared to revive the *Methodenstreit* warfare between historians, economists and philosophers!"

3. Ronald H. Coase, 'Economics and contiguous disciplines'. In Mark Perlman, ed., *The organization and retrieval of economic knowledge*. London, Macmillan, 1977, pp. 481-91. Coase did not suggest that this movement of economists into neighbouring fields was due to intellectual mastery of their own: ' ... it would perhaps be more plausible to argue that economists are looking for fields in which they can have some success.' (*Ibid.* p. 484) In so doing they run the risk of exposing approaches characteristic of economics to new criticism.

4. Harry G. Johnson, 'Methodologies of economics'. In Mark Perlman, ed., *The organization and retrieval of economic knowledge*. London, Macmillan, 1977, pp. 496-509.

5. Ronald H. Coase, *Op. cit.* p. 483.

6. The comment is made by Max Corden in discussion on p. 50 of Michael G. Porter, ed., *The Australian monetary system in the 1970s*. Melbourne, Faculty of Economics and Politics, Monash University 1978; the paper, by Michael Parkin and Robin Bade, is pp. 24-39.

7. Joan Rydon, 'Bibliographic aids to the study of Australian politics'. In D.H. Borchardt, ed., *Seven essays on Australian subject bibliography*. Canberra, Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, 1977, pp. 5-8.

8. In this essay my use of acronyms will be determined not by mechanical uniformity but by what I believe to be the oral use of Australian economists.

9. Naomi Perlman and Mark Perlman, 'The changing modes of data in recent research'. In Mark Perlman, ed., *Op. cit.* pp. 197-229.

10. Mark Perlman, 'The editing of the *Economic record* 1925-1975'. In J.P. Nieuwenhuysen and P.J. Drake, eds., *Australian economic policy*. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1977, pp. 218-230. From 1974 to 1976 other bibliographical material on the *Economic record* was presented in the 'News and notices [or notes]' of its September issues.

11. Naomi Perlman and Mark Perlman, *Op. cit.* pp. 216-217. They include the *Economic record* and *Australian economic papers* in their 'hard core' of 47 journals "whose objective is to cover the entire economics discipline".

12. F.H. Gruen, 'Introduction'. In F.H. Gruen, *Australian economics 1967-1977*. Adelaide, University of Adelaide, 1978, (Joseph Fisher lecture in commerce) and in *Australian economic papers* forthcoming 18, 31 June 1979.

13. *E.J.* vol. 81 (321) March 1971, p. 130. We have seen that, in the *J.E.L.*'s terminology, articles are not annotated but abstracted: editors who have an abstracting agreement with the *J.E.L.* arrange for 'would-be contributors'(an ungracious phrase which now appears on the cover of the *E.J.*) to do the abstracting.

14. *E.J.* vol. 88 (350) June 1978, p. 383.

15. Michael C. Lovell, 'The production of economic literature: an interpretation'. *J.E.L.* vol. 11 (1) March 1973, p. 39. (D.M. Bensusan-Butt, in 'The progress of economic knowledge: some new measurements'. *Economic record* vol. 50 (129) March 1974, p. 138, described Lovell's article - now of course some years old - as "... the best dead-pan spoof by an economist on contemporary intellectual fashions since Whately's *Historic doubts* (1819)...").

16. The Institute also publishes the *Current contents* bulletins which list the titles of articles in economic (as in other) journals.

17. In the age of computer bibliography it is more than ever important that authors should choose efficient titles - and efficiency is somewhat redefined.

18. Some journals - including from June 1974 (50,130) to December 1977 (53,144) the *Economic record* - state for each article the date of receipt of the final typescript. But this is not in all respects the relevant date - and no doubt it became less relevant in some respects with the rise of the working paper 'market'. No doubt also working papers have over the years gained in respectability or formality and lost some of the advantages they originally had. They would face a threat of an opposite kind if a reputable economic journal specializing in promptitude were successfully launched. With such social phenonema there are perhaps strong reasons why the heyday presages decline.

19. On the possible Kuhnian problem of refereeing, see '*Economic record:* Editors' report to Central Council, August 1975'. *Economic record* vol. 51 (135) September 1975, pp. 431-2.

20. A third kind of Australianness - that of other books largely concerned with Australia - was not represented. As is pointed out below, the inclusion of books in the second category finds some counterpart for articles in 'surveys of the literature'. A statement of editorial policy on book reviews was given in '*Economic record:* Editors' report'. *Economic record* vol. 52 (139) September 1976, pp. 398-9.

21. Cf. Jack N. Wolfe, discussion of *idem*, 'The effectiveness of secondary information systems in economics and industry'. In Mark Perlman, ed., *Op. cit.* p. 120.

22. H.W. Arndt and W.M. Corden, *The Australian economy*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1963; H.W. Arndt and A.H. Boxer, *The Australian economy*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1975.

23. J.H. Niland and J.E. Isaac, eds., *Australian labour economic readings*. New edition. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1975. One may note here Michael A. Gurdon, 'Patterns of industrial relations research in Australia'. *Journal of industrial relations* vol. 20 (4) December 1978, pp. 446-462, bibliography pp. 465-6.

24. H.G. Johnson, 'Reflections on current trends in economics'. *Australian economic papers* vol. 10 (16) June 1971, p. 2. In H.G. Johnson, *On economics and society*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1975, p. 137, economic research in France and Italy is dismissed as "... misidentified with literary facility and a capacity for grandiloquent rhetoric". In addition to *The union list of higher degree theses in Australian libraries*, mentioned earlier, completed doctorates in economics are, since the December 1977 issue, listed in the *Economic record*'s 'News and notices'.

25. W.M. Corden, *Australian economic policy discussion. A survey*. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1968.

26. Cf. Commonwealth of Australia, *Report of the Committee of Economic Inquiry*. Canberra, 1965. (Chairman: Sir James Vernon).

27. W.M. Corden, *Op. cit.* p. 57.

28. F.H. Gruen, 'Preface'. In F.H. Gruen, *Surveys of Australian economics*. Sydney, Allen and Unwin, 1978, p. 7.

29. According to P.P. McGuinness, 'The cult of the doctorate'. *National times* 14-21 October 1978, 'This worthy endeavour has, to the jaundiced eye, documented more that economists are not doing than what they are doing.' Another expression of McGuinness's critical (but not 'radical') assessment is his review of the Pelican readings in Australian economic policy: 'Pelican looks at Aust. economy'. *The Australian financial review* 2 February 1972. It contains the judgment that in academic economic journals, "From time to time sandwiched in between the jejune exercises of rising academics there have appeared serious studies of questions relevant to Australian economic problems." In the final analysis (if not the happy ending) Amis's famous study of the sociology of knowledge must probably be considered less sceptical about the academic contribution to the field studied. (See Kingsley Amis, *Lucky Jim*. London, Gollancz, 1954.)

30. D.K. Round, 'The industrial organization vacuum in Australia'. *Economic record* vol. 50 (130) June 1974, pp. 169-198.

31. Craufurd D.W. Goodwin, *Economic enquiry in Australia*. Durham, N.C., Duke University Press, 1966. On the final years of this period (including the Gitlin Report on *The Australian tariff*, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1929) see Neville Cain, 'Political economy and the tariff : Australia in the 1920s'. *Australian economic papers* vol. 12 (20) June 1973, pp. 1-20.

32. Sydney Stock Exchange, Research Department, *The Stock Exchange research handbook 1978*. Sydney, 1978.

33. Sydney, Law Book Co., 1967.

34. Michael Lawriwsky, *Ownership and control of Australian corporations*. Sydney, Transnational Corporations Research Project, University of Sydney, 1978.

35. D.H. Borchardt, *Australian bibliography*. *Loc. cit.*

36. *Economic record* vol. 40 (90) June 1964, pp. 200-213.

37. I owe this point to C.R. Weston.

38. Has it deteriorated - and if so must we debit the deterioration against women's liberation - since the authors of *1066 and all that* could 'thank their wife for not preparing the index wrong: there is no index'? (Information retrieved from human memory, my copy of the seminal work by Sellars and Yeatman having been stolen decades ago.)

39. See John Rothman, 'Index, indexer, indexing'. In *Encyclopaedia of library and information science*, vol 11, New York, Martin Dekker, 1974, pp. 286-299. Rothman was Director of Information Services, *New York times*.

40. Probably there would be a trade-off, better indexes going with more alterations to page proofs.

41. Arrangements which would not add to the cost of AUSICOP's Australian core should if possible be made to accommodate other books.

42. Cf. Michael C. Lovell, *Op. cit.* p. 31 (and D.M. Bensusan-Butt, *Op. cit.* p. 131).

43. Joan Rydon, *Op. cit.* p. 6.

44. In fact the *Australian financial review (AFR)* is extensively indexed in the U.S. publication *F & S index international : industries, countries, companies* 1967- Cleveland Predicasts. This index contains up to four hundred entries per month on Australian economics, business and politics as well as on the business and economic aspects of mining, manufacturing, transport, agriculture, trade and social services. The entries in the Australian section of this index are drawn in the main from the *AFR* although quite a number are taken from US and UK publications including *The economist, World business outlook, Advertizing age, Petroleum times, Chemical age* and *Metal bulletin*.

45. Cf. Charles Kindleberger, 'The use of libraries by economists: a personal view'. In Mark Perlman, ed., *Op. cit.* p. 42. In 'The literature of economics: the case of the kinked oligopoly demand curve'. *Economic inquiry* vol. 16 (20) April 1978, pp. 201-202, George J. Stigler said: "Of the hundred-odd articles which I have had occasion to read in part or whole in preparing this paper, it is a conservative estimate that two-thirds *at a minimum* made no positive contribution to received knowledge on oligopoly behavior: they contain neither a new idea nor a new fact".

46. Perhaps the latest formal bibliography in economics to come from an Australian source is international in scope: J.A. Zerby and R.N. Conlon, *A classified and annotated select bibliography of ocean transport economics*. Centre for Applied Economic Research, University of New South Wales, November, 1978. (Working paper, no. 4). Another international field in which Australia probably has a comparative intellectual advantage is studies of migration, external and internal: a bibliography of economic studies of internal migration, covering Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, is being prepared by P.C. Langley of La Trobe University.

47. Mark Perlman, ed., *Op. cit.* pp. 505-6. It appears (*Ibid.* p. 512) that Wolfe concurred, and it may be supposed that Bensusan-Butt, if he concurs, concurs without entire regret.

ACCESS TO THE LITERATURE ON EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

John Thawley

Bibliographic control has as its primary objective the removal of obstacles which impede the retrieval of published documents and it forms part of the international endeavour to provide universal access to publications. It is now well recognized that such goals as Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) ultimately depend on achievements at national and even local levels. It needs stressing, however, that national and local efforts should not be undertaken by those who are not keenly aware of developments overseas and this is particularly true in the field of education. I therefore intend to refer occasionally throughout this essay to certain overseas efforts to control the documentation belonging to this wide subject.

Before examining the major attempts to control the literature relating to Australian education, I propose to discuss some of the difficulties which face the bibliographer in this field. These difficulties concern the characteristics of education itself, for it is the very nature of the discipline that presents severe problems for those endeavouring to achieve complete bibliographic control.

The Steering Group which was established by the Council of Europe to co-ordinate approaches to educational documentation and information among European countries[1] identified three reasons why the documentation on education required the most thorough overhaul:

> The first, and certainly the most decisive lies in the constant doubt to which education itself is subject; all media for the transmission of culture ... have become the target of constant criticism, so much so that the content of the very concepts in which educational problems are expressed is changing all the time. The second reason concerns the manner in which the field of education is defined. Instead of following the pattern set by the established disciplines the demarcation of this field is dictated by what are primarily practical requirements; the research which it inspires takes its instruments where it finds them, borrowing some from psychology, others from sociology, demography, biology or mathematical statistics, seeking information at every crossroad of knowledge. The third and final reason is that users of information services no longer belong to a single section of the population; they fall into fairly heterogeneous categories according to whether they are scientific research workers, planners, educational administrators, students, teachers, or parents; each member of each of these categories expects the system to supply him with a specific type of documentation, and some even require information made to measure.[2]

These factors, and in particular the range of issues and concepts with which education is concerned, are relevant to the situation in Australia because they possess a universal significance for those attempting to organize the literature in this field.

Acknowledging these preliminary considerations, it is not surprising that documentation in education creates problems for the bibliographer. Con-

versely these factors make special demands on the bibliographer's skills. A further point which needs to be stressed here is that the Australian education system itself requires solutions to the bibliographic problems which its complexity creates.

The Australian Constitution vests the responsibility for education in the hands of the states, although the federal government, through its purse strings, does exercise a considerable influence over the education sector. The separate growth in each state of bureaucracies and instrumentalities involved with education at all levels has led to the publication of a very large volume of documents of all kinds. Although it is generally recognized that there is a need for educators to be aware of developments both within and outside their own state borders, the obstacles hindering the fulfillment of this basic requirement are obvious.

The recent appearance of *Major trends and developments in Australian education 1975-1976* [3] is a good example of the absence of any consistent approach to providing sources of basic information on Australian education and it illustrates the problems of communication among educators at federal, state and local levels. Part 1 of this publication contains details about the education system operating in Australia and describes the respective roles of the numerous state, federal and local bodies while the second section outlines new policies, recent legislation and developments in a number of special areas. A 1977-78 edition of this guide to education in Australia is planned but as a review of the present issue points out "it will ... only partially fill the growing demand for reliable and comprehensive information about Australian education and much of it will be out-of-date before it is even published." [4] The fact that this type of publication arose from the receipt by the Department of Education of an UNESCO questionnaire is also a sad reflection of the lack of initiative and foresight of Australian education administrators.

The challenge which all the above considerations present to the bibliographer who is charged with the responsibility of creating order out of chaos is overwhelming. Yet it is a challenge which needs to be taken up for the sake of researchers in the field of Australian education and for the sake of Australian bibliography. What then is the situation regarding the bibliography of Australian education?

At present, there is neither an up-to-date guide to sources of information on Australian education nor a truly reliable and exhaustive index to the literature itself. The *Library information centre bulletin* published by the Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER), appeared in six issues from October 1969 to May 1971 and contained information on reports, journals, government publications, reference sources and statistics in education. While the *Bulletins* included much useful information, they are now sadly out-of-date and clearly there is a need for a guide to be produced which covers the literature on Australian education and the reference sources which are available.

The number of substantial bibliographies covering Australian education is relatively small. One method of establishing the number of bibliographies on Australian education is to check the entries appearing in the appropriate class number (016.37...) of *Australian national bibliography*. After excluding multiple entries contained in this subject division, the following results were obtained for the period 1972 to 1977:

1972	0	1975	7
1973	8	1976	14
1974	13	1977	20

Although the figures only indicate the number of bibliographies published as monographs, it is still a reasonable method of determining the level of bibliographic activity in this area. When one deducts bibliographies not dealing specifically with Australian education, those works of an ephemeral nature, and those entries which are added entries from other DC subject areas from the above figures, one realizes that the output of major bibliographical works on Australian education is indeed quite small. A useful listing of some of the efforts can be found in Borchardt's *Australian bibliography*[5] and the sources discussed in the following pages represent some of the more important attempts which have been made over the years - and particularly since Borchardt's survey - to cover this vast field. In addition some suggestions will be offered as to how the literature on Australian education might be covered more effectively.

Retrospective and subject bibliography

The most ambitious attempt at compiling a retrospective bibliography on Australian education is Cecily Brown's *Bibliography of Australian education from colonial times to 1972.*[6] The compiler acknowledges that the work, which is arranged chronologically within broad subject headings, is incomplete and the introduction stresses that the bibliography is an interim edition and should be supplemented by the current annual bibliographies which appear in the annual volume of *Australian education index*. While Brown has given Australian education a broad interpretation and includes works published by Australians, in Australia or about Australian education, a wide range of material has been excluded from the listing; journal articles, guides, handbooks, textbooks, legislation, theses and government reports are all omitted. These exclusions severely limit the usefulness of the work for those who are interested in the development of Australian education as recorded in the literature. Another publication of limited use, because of the brief period which it covers, is C. Sanders' *Educational writing and research in Australia 1960-1965; a bibliographical review.*[7] It is regrettable that similar surveys are not undertaken on a regular basis. The first attempt, however, at compiling a retrospective bibliography was the ACER's *Review of education in Australia*[8] which appeared irregularly and is now defunct. The initial volume of this publication appeared in 1939 and contained a substantial bibliography[9] which attempted "to give a reasonably complete indication of the sources from which information on Australian education can be gained."[10] The second volume deals with education in Australia in 1939 and updates this comprehensive summary and contains a listing of books and periodicals which were published in that year.[11] Three subsequent volumes of this publication cover the years 1940-1948, 1948-1954 and 1955-1962 but unfortunately they contain no updated bibliographical listings.

Although some attempt has been made to cover retrospectively the literature on education in Australia as a whole, little has been achieved in bringing the documentation on the development of education in the states under control. Western Australia is the sole state which has been treated comprehensively and L. Fletcher's *A bibliography of the history of education in Western Australia*[12], now in its second edition, serves as a model for compilations on the remaining Australian states.

A number of bibliographies have been produced on particular aspects of education in Australian society. One specific area of education which has been dealt with quite comprehensively is that of adult education. This is due mainly to V. Crew's *Bibliography of Australian adult education 1835-1965*[13], which covers monographs, journal articles and pamphlets. Although the introduction indicates that a revised edition is planned no further listing seems to have been published. This is particularly unfortunate

when it is realized that since the late 1960's adult education has become a more familiar part of the Australian education scene.

A number of sociological aspects of Australian education has also attracted the attention of a few bibliographers, e.g. the education of Australian immigrants. Because of the large scale immigration program which was pursued by post Second World War governments, by the 1970's approximately thirty per cent of the Australian population consisted of post war migrants and their children. Furthermore, while in 1947 nearly three quarters of Australian immigrants were from Great Britain, by 1974 this figure had decreased to approximately forty per cent.[14] This post-war influx of migrants many of whom were from non-English speaking countries led to problems in a number of cultural and social areas including the field of education. It is not surprising therefore that there is a large amount of literature on Australian immigrants and education; unfortunately few attempts have been made to organize this literature systematically.

One contribution is T.W. Roper's *Bibliography on migration to Australia from non-English speaking countries with special reference to education*.[15] Containing over 150 references most of which are related to aspects of the education of migrants in Australia, the work is useful although it was far from comprehensive at the time of publication and badly needs updating now. Roper has included journal articles, monographs and a small number of government publications in his compilation which is arranged under ten broad subject headings. A more substantial listing of relevant publications is contained in 'Bibliography of the education of migrant children 1945-1975' by H.F. Willcock.[16] This bibliography lists nearly 400 publications most of which were published in Australia although a limited attempt was made to locate relevant items published overseas. The listing which excludes material on general educational theory or practice unless it contains specific reference to the education of migrant children in Australia is arranged alphabetically by author and covers journal articles which have appeared in 45 Australian periodicals. The coverage of this useful bibliography is enhanced by the inclusion of an appendix which contains references to state and parliamentary debates, between 1950 and 1974, dealing with child migrant education.

Another well organized bibliography which deals with related issues is *The school and the community : a bibliography*[17] by Shirley Randell and Jennifer Turnbull. Intended to "provide a resource for the use of researchers and colleges of teacher education", the work is unfortunately restricted to material which has appeared since 1965. Even within this time limitation the listing does not claim to be exhaustive although the 1138 entries include both Australian and overseas publications. The references are arranged under broad subject headings and there is an author index. Regrettably, as is the case with the majority of bibliographies on Australian education, the entries are not annotated. Torsh's *"Good morning boys and girls." A women's education catalogue*[18] covers a more specialized area and the introduction points out that "it is a preliminary attempt to document the development of research and interest in the subject of women and education and to explore some of its manifestations." The 1500 entries are annotated and the majority of the references are to Australian publications. The bibliography is arranged under broad subject headings and a detailed subject index and an author index are provided.

One aspect of Australian education which has been covered in rather more detail is the education of Australian Aborigines. Undoubtedly, the most useful bibliography covering this particular area of Australian education is *Education and Aboriginal Australians*[19], by Coppell and Mitchell, which lists nearly 2,500 items alphabetically by author. There is a subject

index, but the absence of annotations and the exclusion of a wide range of material such as readers and school materials in Aboriginal languages, films, film strips, recordings and other audio-visual materials and newspaper articles severely restrict the coverage of this bibliography. The compilers state in their introduction, however, that a catalogue of reader and school materials is being prepared while Coppell's *Audio-visual resource materials relating to the Aboriginal Australians*[20] covers one of the other exclusions. Although *Education and Aboriginal Australians* does not attempt to contain references to unpublished working papers and discussion papers, theses and dissertations, this category of material is covered by *The Aboriginal Australians and education; a catalogue of theses and dissertations*[21]. The above works, together with Roper's 'A select bibliography on Aborigine education'[22], Lovett's *Education of Australian Aborigines*,[23] and Gunton's *Education of Australian Aborigines*[24] are evidence of the comprehensive treatment which this particular aspect of education in Australia has received. It is regrettable that other fields have not fared as well during the past fifteen years.

Government documents constitute a major source of data in almost all fields and there is a pressing need for a detailed guide to past and present Australian government publications which relate to Australian education. Borchardt's forthcoming monograph on Australian official publications[25] will provide some details on the more important current publications of the various government bodies, both federal and state, but there is no comprehensive review of the literature published by governments in the area of education. C. Brown's *Australian reports on education*[26] contains 230 references to Australian reports and updates her earlier listing, *Reports in education*. The compiler admits, however, that "one category ... unevenly represented is reports from governmental bodies that are commissions, councils and the like"; both listings concentrate on post 1940 reports thus neglecting many of the older and certainly very seminal and influential government documents. References to much of this basic source material are of course provided in the series *Checklists of Royal Commissions Select Committees of Parliament and Boards of Inquiry.*[27]

One category of material which has received more attention is the academic thesis. Much of the credit for this must be given to C. Brown and her *Education theses; a list of theses in education accepted for higher degrees at Australian universities*[28], which is intended to serve as a supplement to her previously mentioned *Bibliography of Australian education.* Arranged chronologically within a number of subject divisions, the work covers theses which have been accepted for higher degrees in Australian universities from 1919 to 1973 and which "might be expected to be of interest to those concerned with educational research." This compilation supersedes the ACER's *Theses in education and educational psychology accepted for degrees at Australian universities, 1919 to 1950.*[29] A further source for dissertations covering education is the *Union list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries.*[30]

While Brown's listing has obviously improved the bibliographic control of theses in education "consideration should be given to the way in which the findings of theses both in education and allied disciplines should enter the educational literature in the country."[31] One recent suggestion is that a system be instigated for circulating theses of a high quality in microform.[32] In any case there is a definite need for a listing of theses, with abstracts, to be made available on a regular basis.

Finally, the importance of *Australian national bibliography* with its classified arrangement should not be overlooked by those engaged in research in Australian education. *ANB* is obviously a useful tool for searching

the monograph literature retrospectively, although the delay in the inclusion of some entries restricts its value as a reliable current awareness tool.

Current awareness

The *Australian education index (AEI)* is the most significant current awareness tool for researchers in the field of Australian education. The *Index*, which is compiled by the Library staff of ACER, started in 1957. Until 1979 its four issues appeared in May, July, September and November with an annual cumulation in March. The time lag between the last issue of any one year and the first issue of the succeeding year was unfortunate and restricted the value of the *Index* as a means of keeping up thoroughly with the latest developments in Australian education as revealed in the literature. *AEI*, however, now appears in March, June and September with an annual cumulation in December. The *Index* covers Australian as well as overseas publications and includes monographs, conference papers, theses periodical articles, curriculum materials, reviews of books, newspaper articles, etc. [33] Although the tool also claims to cover legislation, it appears to include very few government documents and does not even cover adequately the *Education gazettes* of the various states.

Australian public affairs information service is another basic indexing tool which should not be neglected by researchers in Australian education. [34] Despite the fact that it covers only fourteen periodicals which concentrate specifically on education as compared to the 62 education periodicals indexed by *AEI*, *APAIS* covers a much wider range of the periodical literature. This is important especially when one takes into account the plethora of issues with which education is involved.

Mention should also be made that *AEI* is one of the Australian data bases being incorporated into the Australian Information Network (AUSINET), which was established in 1977 as a co-operative online information retrieval network. Although the paper copy of the *Index* will continue to be published an Australian education data base consisting of the complete file of *AEI* for 1979 and onwards will be available on AUSINET. [35]

It is both desirable and inevitable that computers will have an increasingly important role to play in the field of information retrieval, but there are a number of points which need to be understood especially when examining the retrieval of documentation on Australian education. Concern has been expressed in some quarters about "the growing tendency for researchers to undertake an information search by computer of the material recorded in AUSINET which has been obtained from the ERIC system, and to, overlook Australian published material which has not yet been computerized." [36] This concern is probably well justified and it needs emphasizing that computers are not indispensable for the controlling and retrieving of bibliographic records. This is especially true in those countries where the output of educational literature is still relatively small and "developing countries ... should become aware of the value of more traditional methods for bibliographic control." [37] It is doubtful whether this value is understood in Australia and whether any real attempt has been made to bring the "traditional methods for bibliographic control" to a refined state, as far as documentation in the field of Australian education is concerned. An additional problem with regard to the use of computers arises from the usage of terms by the existing information retrieval systems for documentation in education. Disregarding the differences in the formats of their bibliographic records, one is also able to ascertain differences in the verbal subject data as used by the four major information retrieval systems in education: PRECIS, as used by BNB, and the Thesauri published by ERIC, EUDISED, and the International Bureau of Education. These differences have

been well documented elsewhere[38] but what needs stressing in the context of this paper is that there are considerable benefits which will derive from the compatibility of Australian subject descriptors with those used in overseas systems. The benefits resulting from such standardization include the following: any one reader's profile may often be used to search several data bases without redefining the terms each time; and bibliographic records can often be taken from one system and added to another without re-examining and reassigning the descriptors.[39] The possible benefits of increasing the alignment of terminology within the systems referred to above are being carefully scrutinized and it is therefore pleasing to note that ERIC descriptors are being assigned to entries in the AUSINET *AEI* data base.[40]

Research in progress

The establishment of the Australian Council for Educational Research in 1930 heralded an increase in the amount of educational research being undertaken in Australia. The funding of research by the Australian Research Grants Commission and the Australian Advisory Committee for Research and Development in Education and the growing awareness among the state education departments of the importance of research also contributed to an upsurge in educational research. For some "the most contentious issue in the field of educational research in Australia is how best to disseminate the findings of the very substantial body of research that is completed each year";[41] however it is also vital that researchers are familiar with the research which is in progress. Apart from the obvious advantage this has in restricting the likelihood of duplication and the associated wastage of resources, it is one of the many simple collaborative steps which can be taken to prevent any move towards a bureaucratic interference in the rationalization of research.

One of the more recent attempts at producing a "register" of research in education which is in progress is the *Directory of education research and researchers in Australia*[42] prepared by the federal Department of Education in conjunction with the Education Research and Development Committee. The *Directory* which contains approximately 1600 entries from over 600 researchers is arranged systematically with the entry for each researcher including the institution to which he is attached, details of previous research and publications, and information about current research. The *Directory* is to be updated for 1978-79 and one must hope that this will be an ongoing process on a regular basis.

Previous lists of educational research include *Educational research in Australia, 1950-1966*[43] which appeared annually until 1966. Each issue is arranged by subject and contains items of research undertaken for degree purposes, major current research being carried out by university staff, state education departments, teachers' colleges and research institutes. The absence of an author index reduced its usefulness considerably.

Details of research, both completed and in progress, by members of the education faculties in Australian universities can of course be found in the various university research reports. Further information on research projects is also contained in the annual reports of the state education departments and the *Annual report* of ACER. The annual *Grants approved for* (the year) issued by the Australian Research Grants Committee is another source of information on current research projects although the arrangement by institution, the absence of a subject or researcher index and the limited details it contains for each entry restrict its usefulness. A number of Australian journals in education frequently contain information on research in progress or research which has recently been completed - the *Australian journal of education*, for example, has a regular section on 'Innovation and research in Australian education', while the *Australian journal of*

adult education contains brief but informative notes on research and investigations into areas of concern to that particular journal. *Australian educational researcher* published by the Australian Association for Research in Education contains abstracts on research which has been completed recently.

This rather piecemeal and haphazard approach to publicizing information on research in progress is, however, no substitute for a detailed and up-to-date register being maintained and made available regularly. One method of "controlling" the information in this area would be for the Commonwealth Department of Education or a national body such as ACER which is directly involved with educational research in Australia to issue quarterly bulletins. Such a bulletin should include details similar to those contained in the *R & D Bulletin* prepared by the Documentation Centre for Education in Europe, i.e. details of the scope, aims methodology and dates of each research project, principal researchers, source of revenue, publications emanating from the research and keywords used for the subject index. This would not only assist in the prevention of duplication of research activities but it would also offer an indication of those areas in Australian education which are neglected. Because it is likely that such information would eventually be computerized, the comments made above regarding compatability between any Australian education data base and overseas systems are also relevant in this context.

Conclusion

A number of suggestions have been made throughout this chapter on methods of improving the bibliographical control of the literature on Australian education. It remains to discuss briefly some of the more important matters which need to be examined closely by those involved with bibliography in this area.

Firstly it is imperative that both bibliographers and researchers are not blinded by the advent of computers and the obvious advantages of the new technology to what are basic prerequisites for the achievement of full bibliographic control. Certainly computers can and will assist in organizing and retrieving bibliographic records but it is essential that sufficient emphasis be placed upon ensuring that data bases are as complete as possible. The recent incorporation of the *Australian education index* into AUSINET which has been referred to above, provides a prime example of this point. It was not until very recently that *AEI* extended its coverage to include many report type publications such as those prepared by the Education Research and Development Committee (ERDC) and even the Schools Commission. The Schools Commission has now agreed to send all their publications to the compilers of the *Index* while the ERDC has agreed to do the same for reports it receives on funded projects.[44] It is surprising that this basic step was not taken earlier and it is essential that those responsible for the *Index* ensure that the coverage of the tool is as comprehensive as possible. There are, however, a number of more specific areas in which improvements should be made. One such area concerns the literature on the development of education in the various states. Reference was made above to Fletcher's work on Western Australia and this bibliography definitely could serve as a model for the compilation of a series of bibliographies covering education systems, theory and practice in the remaining states. A pressing need also exists for a guide to sources of information on Australian education; a "how to find out" booklet facilitating access to information on all aspects of education in Australia should be undertaken as soon as possible. Another area which warrants the attention of bibliographers is the bibliographical coverage of the literature dealing with the interrelationship between education and other disciplines.

It is an aspect of education which has been neglected by those concerned with bibliographic control and its relevance to all educators should not need stressing. The final specific recommendation is for a bulletin containing details on research in progress to be issued regularly. This simple step would not only reduce unnecessary duplication but also would assist in the rationalization of research and restrict the likelihood of any centralized interference in the type of research which is being undertaken.

It is perhaps appropriate to conclude this essay on the bibliography of Australian education by re-emphasizing the point which was made at the beginning concerning the nature of education as a discipline. As the late Dr. W. Radford indicated in *Research into education in Australia 1972* "there is uncertainty about what education is and uncertainty about the extent and nature of the contributions made to it by research in education."[45] Any improvement in the bibliographic control of the literature relating to Australian education is surely the first step towards eliminating much of this uncertainty.

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PRINCIPAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURE

H.M. Russell
G.R.T. Levick

Introduction

There is no single bibliographic source that can be regarded as covering the full range of information relevant to Australian agriculture. Our intention in this article is to survey the major services available on a continuing basis to agricultural scientists, and to attempt to assess their contribution in relation to the typical needs of users.

Our use of the term 'agricultural' is a broad one; it intends to include research topics in scientific disciplines with agricultural applications - biology generally, parts of chemistry, geology, geography, and so on - as well as research and extension in the more central fields such as soil sciences, plant and animal husbandry and pathology (including veterinary science), agricultural economics and agricultural engineering.

In terms of bibliography, we refer only to ongoing cumulative services with an emphasis on currency - though all are also valuable as retrospective tools. These are now typically computerized, and we generally consider them as data bases, but with one exception each has its well-established 'hard-copy' equivalent. This is, of course, to exclude a wide range of selective, non-cumulative bibliographies, some of which are discussed by Borchardt[1]. Since these are commonly quite specialized in subject scope, and often published, for instance, as numbers within technical report series, a comprehensive survey would entail in itself all the difficulties of compiling a major bibliography.

As regards user needs, we employ a three-way classification of users: laboratory scientists in the agriculture related disciplines; applied or 'field' research scientists in the explicitly agricultural subject areas; and scientists in agricultural extension or service roles. These are not, of course, mutually exclusive classes; they are illustrative points in a continuum - from which, however, we exclude for this discussion the non-scientist technical worker, and ultimately the farmer, at one end.

The term 'Australian' may also seem in need of some definition in a bibliographic context; it might be interpreted to refer to the location of the publisher, the nationality of the authors, or the relevance of the subject matter. We do not regard these distinctions as important in themselves, but only as they may reflect the interests of particular users; our application of the term at any point should be clear from the direction of the discussion.

Australian agricultural scientists as scientists

Agriculture as a field of science is clearly multidisciplinary. As might be expected, there is evidence that the research scientist in agriculture uses the literature of science (particularly, of course, biological science) in general, not just the literature explicitly within his specialty;[2-3] although this may be of central interest in particular fields[4]. While no single bibliographic service provides, in subject scope, for all agricultural topics on the broadest definition [5] it is well established that a satisfactory service - at least in terms of computerized sources - can be supplied by

a judicious combination of international data bases.[6-8] While the impact of an operational AGRIS system is yet to be thoroughly assessed, this conclusion rests on the use of the following data bases: CAB Abstracts, CAIN/AGRICOLA, BIOSIS Previews, CA Condensates, and MEDLARS. All of these are available to Australian scientists in current-awareness and retrospective modes from one or both of the CSIRO Central Information Service[9] and the National Library of Australia's ANSTEL service; some are also available through AUSINET.[10] From this point of view, then, the Australian research scientist in agriculture is well-served; the serious problem that can be identified is rather a lack of awareness of the availability and utility of the services[11-12] than a lack of access to them.

The application of bibliographic services to the worker with more directly applied interests - particularly the extension officer - is not so clear. Such workers appear to place a considerable emphasis on personal contact with progress in relevant research, and to be impatient of the delays in the typical publication pattern.[13] For such workers, the development of research-in-progress information systems, such as ARISA (Agricultural Research Information System for Australia), currently under consideration by the Australian Standing Committee on Agriculture, may offer sources of more immediate and obvious application than could be expected of any conceivable bibliographic service.

Australian agricultural scientists as Australians

As the above implies, research workers in the less directly applied fields are members of an international scientific community; as a further illustration, Australian scientists in general[14a] and CSIRO scientists in particular publish a high proportion of their papers in overseas scientific journals.[14b] It should be noted, however, that both of these surveys cover the whole subject scope of science, and both are clearly biased toward the discipline-based research publication. Nonetheless, it is in the nature of applied agricultural work that it places particular emphasis on geographic and climatic factors, and it is worthwhile here to pay some particular attention to peculiarly Australian factors in bibliographic coverage. Throughout the ensuing discussion, the publication year 1977 is used as standard, since it is the last year that can be confidently assumed to be fully covered by bibliographic sources at the time of writing.

(a) How well are Australian publications represented in international services?

As an informal estimate, we have conducted a survey of the coverage in the major international data bases mentioned above - together with *Science citation index*, a multidisciplinary service available from the same Australian sources - of those Australian series scanned in 1977 by Agris (as a criterion of agricultural relevance) and also entered in Ulrich's *International periodicals directory* (as a criterion of international standing). The data on coverage were also mainly taken from Ulrich's *Directory*, supplemented by listings in the 1977 Bibliography of Agriculture (for CAIN/AGRICOLA), and Garfield[15] (for *Science citation index*).

The results were mainly - in some respects surprisingly - affirmative. Of fifty Australian serials satisfying the two criteria, only five were completely unrepresented in the international data bases; of the remaining forty five, thirty nine were represented in at least two. The conclusion must be that a selection of data bases should provide an adequate coverage of substantial Australian articles in conventional serial sources.

(b) What is the extent of specifically Australian bibliographic coverage?

For the more applied scientist - and in agriculture this often means the more locally orientated - this last qualification ('conventional serial sources') becomes a serious one. What is variously described as the 'grey', 'semi-published' or 'nonconventional' literature may be a central issue for such a scientist, and it is not characteristically covered by international sources. It is necessary to look to national sources to assist in its dissemination.

Nationally, there are two services, apart from the *Australian national bibliography*, which needs no introduction here, explicitly attempting to provide such assistance. *Australian science index* (*ASI*) intends to provide notices of all articles published in Australian serial or series publications in most fields of science and technology. It is available as a machine-readable data base through CSIRONET and AUSINET, and also issued bimonthly in microfiche. Its importance in the present context is that it includes articles of explicitly local content or relevant to extension services. It does not, however, include references to monographs. The cumulated Australian input to the international AGRIS system (Agris Australia) is also maintained as a machine-readable data base available through CSIRONET; it is not currently available, as such in any other form - though naturally its contents appear in the monthly *Agrindex* (FAO/Apimondia). Its particular interest here is its inclusion of references to monographs and 'semi-published' agricultural materials; it is, however, constrained to some extent by its primary function as a contributor to an international data base.

The common coverage of the two services comprises the conventional serial literature on agriculture published in Australia; this provided about 2,500 items in 1977. Each included also a small, but growing, number of items characteristic of its own terms of reference: in *ASI*, one hundred and ninety one items from extension digests and similar 'local' series; in Agris Australia, one hundred and forty three monographic and 'non-conventional' items.

In an attempt to estimate the effectiveness of these services, we have allocated items included in the 1977 *Bibliography of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria*, to groupings of publication by type, which were then broadly classified according to their 'eligibility' for coverage in either service. Numerical estimates should be taken as no more than broad indications, as both services - perhaps especially Agris Australia - exercised considerable selection amongst individual items within the groupings employed here. Of the approximately eight hundred items in the Departmental *Bibliography* published within Australia, about three hundred and twenty (40 per cent) fell into groups judged to be common to the intended coverages of the two services. Of the remainder, about one hundred and seventy (20 per cent) were judged to be generally within the scope of *ASI* but not Agris Australia (extension digest series, etc.); and about eighty (10 per cent) to be within the scope of Agris Australia but not that of *ASI* (largely because they were non-serial reports of various kinds). Finally, about two hundred and fifty (30 per cent) were considered to be, in general, outside the scope of either service (e.g. farmers short course papers). An item-by-item comparison with Agris Australia's listing of 1977 publications by officers of the Department indicated a coverage of about 65 per cent of those items classed here as common to both services, and 40 per cent of those specific to the Agris coverage; overall, Agris Australia apparently achieved 60 per cent of its intended listing of this Department's publications. Unfortunately, it is more difficult to derive a similar estimate for *ASI*.

This is not an encouraging picture, especially since, among comparable organizations, the Victorian Department has shown a particular interest in bibliographic control of its materials, both internally and in co-operation with external services such as Agris. However, there are positive signs of improvement: the effect of a change in the editorial policy of *ASI* during and after 1977 has doubled the range of locally-oriented serials scanned; there has been a discernible increase in the effective co-operation at least of state departments of agriculture in notifying nonconventional publications for Agris Australia: and the 1979 National Workshop on Agricultural Information recognized an urgent need for progress in this area[16].

Conclusions and future directions

It would seem, then, that the less locally-oriented research scientists in Australia are bibliographically well catered for; more particularly if they have ready access to a special library in their own or a related area[17].

For the more applied research scientists, the picture is mixed: to some extent their needs overlap those of their colleagues in more 'fundamental' fields, but their greater interest in local or regional materials is not so well served. One promising approach to their problems is being investigated by a co-operative project of CSIRO and the Australian Wool Corporation in which a current awareness bulletin for the sheep and wool industry will be produced, incorporating material from a major international data base, *CAB abstracts*, and local material from *ASI*. The reaction of users to this service is yet to be evaluated; however we believe that the concept of combining international and local sources in a comprehensive subset of relevance to a particular area of subject interest has the potential to extend the usefulness of bibliographic services further in the direction of the applied scientist.

For extension officers, the outlook may be described, superficially, as bleak. However, it is questionable to what extent specifically bibliographic services could be of direct value in their work; their expressed needs appear to be for integrated summary material of local and immediate application.[18] For maximum effectiveness, this of course implies bibliographic control at some point; such 'internal' services as *CSIRO index* and the *Bibliography of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria*, which attempt comprehensiveness at all technical levels, together with reliable document back-up within their restricted scope, may provide a lead in this direction.

Finally, the question must be asked: is there a need for an 'Australian bibliography of agriculture'? This, of course, immediately raises in an acute form all the questions of definition referred to in our opening discussion. Putting these aside, however, the thrust of our argument, based upon the material presented above, would be:

(a) that the Australian research scientist in agriculture needs, and can commonly gain, access to world bibliographies, and in a wider range of topics than would normally be referred to as 'agricultural';

(b) that the more locally-applied literature truly in the public domain is potentially well catered for in *ASI* and Agris Australia. The fact that this potential is not

being realized is due primarily to difficulty experienced by these services in gaining notice of, and access to, some of this literature; a 'national bibliography' would presumably meet the same difficulties;

(c) that it is, at least arguably, rightly the responsibility of producing organizations to maintain and provide records of those strictly local materials which do not fall within the scope of any external service. There is, perhaps, a possibility of extending the terms of reference of *ASI* specifically in agricultural fields to include much of this material; in effect, some organizations are achieving this by increasing the proportion of their output that appears in serial form. It is necessary, however, to recognize the responsibility of *ASI* to users outside the scope of agriculture - ultimately, there must be a limit to the 'depth' of its coverage in any particular field.

The major argument in favour of a national bibliography is that it would provide, particularly for delegated literature search operatives, a single, comprehensive index to those materials most likely to be readily accessible within the country. There are serious doubts as to whether this ideal can be attained; in any case, we feel that these operatives can reasonably be expected to be familiar with the particular strengths of existing services, and to choose a combination which best serves an enquirer. The rapid spread of access to machine-aided search facilities adds emphasis to this point. The effort required, both centrally and in terms of co-operation from publishing agencies, to attain anything approaching the ideal could be more appropriately directed to strengthening the existing services, and hastening the trend to comprehensive bibliographic control within organizations.

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PICKING UP THE PIECES: A REVIEW ESSAY OF BIBLIOGRAPHY IN AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHY

R.G. Freestone

Prolegomenon

A liberal interpretation of "Australian geographical bibliography" is untenable without a lifetime to spare. The conflux of "Australia", "geography", and "bibliography" - all terms which can be differently defined and arranged - unfurls a vast library of disparate print and non-print sources. Some definitional constraints are thus in order.

In this essay I am concerned primarily with the research output of professional geographers and their students working in or on Australia. Admittedly this is a rather malleable stance but it still manages to exclude some of the more meaningful configurations of "Australian geographical bibliography." Fortunately, bibliographical aids to regional or area studies in Australia have been surveyed previously.[1] Maps may well be the purest form of geographical information but cartographic bibliography is excluded from this review. Again, Borchardt comes to the rescue with his brief coverage in *Australian bibliography*.[2] The vast topical array in bibliographies compiled by Australian geographers as a precursor or by-product of research is also bypassed, except where professional geographical literature is surveyed.

Formal reviews of source materials for Australian geographical research are also ignored here, although valuable contributions have been made.[3] The raw material of geographical research is a rich lode. The discipline is both proud of, and plagued by, its eclecticism. Physical geography harnesses a great literature from related disciplines like geology, ecology, hydrology, and pedology. The geographer as social scientist scans an equally formidable wealth of literary sources. The spectrum of geographical writings embraces therefore innumerable references that are not intrinsically "geographical." Moreover geographers themselves generate an impressive output which is not easily labelled. Geographical bibliography is frustrated and challenged by this classification problem. Indeed, it may well be the major dilemma of geographical librarianship for neither the Dewey nor the Library of Congress schemes satisfactorily handle "Geography."[4] As Chauncy Harris notes in his superb *Bibliography of geography:*

> [The] lack of a clear location or identification in library classification systems of publications central to the discipline of geography results in the physical separation of its literature among many locations and its intermingling with very different types of material in library stacks or on reference shelves and highlights the need for bibliographies or guides to the essential literature of geography, its diverse subdivisions, and its shifting research frontiers.[5]

The output from professional geographers or those with a geography degree in Australian universities and research institutions is accelerating. A useful index for academic geography is the proliferation of departmental publications. The two national journals, *Australian geographer* (since 1928) and *Australian geographical studies* (1963), have been joined by a University of New England *Research series in applied geography* (1965), James Cook University *Monographs* (1970), University of New South Wales *Occasional papers* (1972), *Monash publications in geography* (1972), *Geowest* (1973) from the University of

Western Australia, *Research papers in geography* (1975) from the University of Newcastle, and most recently by an *Occasional paper* series (1978) from the University of Tasmania. The division of the Department of Geography at the Australian National University in 1969 into Departments of Human Geography, and biogeography and Geomorphology, also fostered two independent publication series. This explosion of printed matter parallels international trends and raises similar issues of "information overload" and bibliographical control.[6] These journals by no means exhaust the publication channels for Australian geographers and even by the late 1950s a considerable proportion of work was surfacing in overseas forums. Describing this trend, Brookfield concluded coyly that it raised "some interesting questions for the future."[7]

No central clearinghouse for "Australian geographical bibliography" exists. If such an exhaustive databank were considered the ideal, then geographical librarianship would be adjudged in an appalling state. The definitional problems of such a venture will already be apparent. Even if this herculean task was mounted for the professional geographical literature the real return would be slim. A comprehensive, discipline-locked bibliography does not necessarily produce a valuable research tool. A slender compilation of soil studies by Australian geographers could well serve some need but the entries in that list would be wrenched from the more realistic and useful research setting of Australian pedology. The real bibliographical demands of Australian geography are set by specialist research workers and not over enthusiastic bibliophiles.

Nevertheless the present anarchic model of bibliography within the various hyphenated specialties of Australian geography is hardly satisfactory. Under current standards anyone interested in surveying what Australian geographers were doing in certain areas would have few formal research aids. A rudimentary examination of the literature would be the basis of the task. Bibliographical monitoring, let alone life whence the cliché comes, was not meant to be easy. Yet if something as unpretentious as an ongoing series of short review articles were commissioned by the major periodicals to take care of internal matters then the more pressing demands of research bibliography would come into clearer focus.

Geography's history is marked by a remarkable degree of introspection. Geographers expend an inordinate amount of energy wrestling with problems that are ultimately accorded only partial solutions because they are thrashed out within artificial disciplinary confines. It is surprising, then, that bibliography and geographical librarianship are still so underdeveloped.

Australian geographical bibliography is, not surprisingly, a ragged affair. Its history is characterized by an erratic hodgepodge of individual initiative and failed Grand Undertakings that have never constituted a rationalized set of bibliographical tools. The most elemental attempts at co-ordination and continuity would certainly bring dramatic improvement. The only previous review of bibliography in Australian geography is by Borchardt in his *Australian bibliography* where a humble six sources are listed.[8] The purpose of this essay is to revise and extend that survey.

Large scale bibliographies and literature surveys

The poverty of Australian geographical bibliography is evident when a

previous attempt[9] to locate bibliographies terminated with library reference lists. Typical of these manuals is Apted's guide to geographical works in the University of New England Library.[10] Library shelves are decorated with comprehensive bibliographies that never quite made it. The old Social Science Research Council issued three bibliographies between 1958 and 1966 that included a geography division.[11] The last volume covered the period 1960 to 1963 and the relevant section included over 200 references to articles in Australian and international journals. The national organization for professional geographers is the Institute of Australian Geographers (I.A.G.) founded in August 1958. Between 1959 and 1963 an annual "service periodical," the *Australian geographical record*, was issued "to provide news of developments and of personnel, a register of research in progress and a bibliography of publications." The bibliographical function, although including non-academic research organizations[12], was not comprehensive and did not appear in every number. It did little more than reprint details available in University *Research reports* or their equivalent. However the *Record* was a useful communication device. Publication ceased when *Australian geographical studies* was launched in 1963 and ever since then bibliography has been handled poorly at the national level.

Mainly of historical interest was the 'Bibliography of Australian geographical literature' in the *Australian geographer*, started with enthusiasm in 1933 and spluttering through eleven instalments until its demise in 1946.[13] About 500 works "of the most important writers on Australian geographical topics" were referenced in the bibliography's lifetime. Thirty per cent of these were included in the very first segment. Each instalment was alphabetized and only once was a topical classification employed.[14] The bibliography was launched by the editor of the *Australian geographer*, J. Macdonald Holmes, who succeeded the redoubtable Griffith Taylor at Sydney University. Holmes was keen to disseminate awareness, especially among school teachers, of the growing Library of the Geographical Society of New South Wales housed in the University's Geography Department.[15] The bibliography was undoubtedly a valuable feature of the *Australian geographer* during the 1930s but in the early post war years its simple format had become decidedly amateurish and its function all but obsolete.

The first ambitious attempt to produce an exhaustive bibliography of Australian geography - as mainly but not solely interpreted by professional geographers - was that by Ernst Reiner in his *Literaturbericht über Australien und Neuseeland 1938-1963*.[16] This work was reviewed glowingly by Borchardt in 1976[17], yet remains virtually unknown (at least among professional geographers) in this country. Reiner's compilation exemplified the strong bibliographical tradition of the *Geographisches Jahrbuch*. Earlier Australian coverage was provided by Walter Geisler[18] and the practice of reviewing the geographical literature of selected countries extends as far back as Behm's survey of Australian exploration in the 1870s[19]. In 1975 Reiner privately published a sequel to his earlier work covering the decade 1962 to 1972.[20] The new volume adopts a similar organization to its predecessor (continental, then state, coverage under selected geographical headings) but unfortunately omits the annotations which were the strongest feature of the original work. A recent German review of the bibliography, which contains some 2000 entries, made some particularly cogent points worth reiterating.[21] Reiner provides incomplete information for many references. This inconsistency, while never obfuscating the relevant details, nevertheless suggests an over-dependence on secondary sources. Bibliographical coverage is also skewed toward the earth sciences (an imbalance acknowledged by Reiner, a former C.S.I.R.O.

research scientist and foundation member of the I.A.G.) and unmatched by any similar forays into the humanities and social sciences. The exact survey period is also problematical. The decadal coverage promised on the cover is telescoped two years on the title-page. The reviewer also highlights the most dismaying aspect of the bibliography: it is atrociously riddled with typographical errors. The purist will be aghast at these flaws, even the minor ones, but the work emerges as a useful if essentially limited reference tool.

Reiner's latest work also seems destined for obscurity. For example, along with the 1967 volume it is not cited by any contributors to *Australia, a geography*[22], a landmark collaboration that represents the first comprehensive handbook produced in thirty years. This volume successfully, although less literally, combines the same elements as Reiner's bibliographies: surveys of both the geography of Australia and Australian geography. Monk[23] has recently reviewed the whole battery of currently available Australian geographical textbooks, readers, and major regional studies. A major, if somewhat dated, reference aid to comprehending Australian life and land is the *Research catalogue* of the American Geographical Society of which volume fourteen in part surveys Australia.[24] It has over 3000 entries whose scope is "wider than the nature of geography". The contents basically represent accessions to the Society's Library over four decades from the early 1920s.

Reiner's heroic yet invisible effort has been matched, if not supplanted, by that of Robert Cannon in his masters thesis 'Twenty years of Australian geography.'[25] This work provides a comprehensive bibliography and review of Australian professional geography from 1950 to 1969. It is without question the most significant contribution yet made to bibliography in Australian geography. The thesis is an admirable analytical compilation that should grace the shelf of every major library in the country yet is accessible only to the cognoscenti on microfilm. The thesis has three main sections each of which is independently worthy of note. Part one grapples with the familiar definitional preliminaries which are resolved into a classification scheme that synthesizes Berry's geographical data matrix[26] and the systematic and regional dualism of the American Geographical Society's *Research catalogue*. This innovative strategy thus establishes a flexible matrical framework for classifying the 1600 entries of the bibliography in Part two.[27] In the third section the author undertakes a series of twenty-one short literature reviews in his chosen sub-categories from general, historical, regional, cultural, and "natural" geography. Unfortunately Cannon's definitional premises exclude theses, and some of his classificatory headings need revision. For example, "urban geography" is not formally delineated even though it has been the discipline's most explosive growth area since the early 1960s. Moreover the valiant efforts of bibliographical lone rangers can date quickly, and Cannon's latest reference is now a decade old.

It is an alarming indication of the lack of bibliographical co-ordination and communication within Australian geography that Cannon makes no reference to Reiner's 1967 compilation, let alone a meagre mention of the pioneering efforts of the *Australian geographer*. Foreign language literature on Australia is seldom deciphered for local consumption. The only attempt to date is the 400 item bibliography of books, articles, and dissertations of German language studies assembled and analyzed by the Heathcotes.[28] Their paper reveals all the exciting and productive possibilities of collaboration between scholarship and librarianship. This partnership could be effectively extended to other foreign language writings[29], but obviously need not end there.

Review articles are perhaps Australian and international geography's most popular bibliographical device. They provide an effective way of interspersing substantive commentary with a journey through the relevant subject literature, although the bibliographical component invariably tends to lack comprehensiveness. Since the Second World War a handful of general literature surveys on Australian geography have surfaced. Bowman's 1948 walkabout[30] covered a variety of new publications, only loosely geographical, on areas as diverse as volcanism and international relations. It is testimony to the quantitative growth of Australian geography that Farrell[31] in the mid-1950s analyzed significant trends in national research directions on the basis of a mere six articles. Destined to be a standard source for some time is the review of Australian geography from 1951 to 1971 drafted by Spate and Jennings at the behest of the I.A.G. and the National Committee for Geography of the Australian Academy of Science for the 22nd International Geographical Congress in 1972[32]. The two authors offer a trend-seeking synopsis and assessment of published work based on the 270 articles in the *Australian geographer* and *Australian geographical studies* since the early 1950s.

The Spate and Jennings review is introduced by a survey of the development of geography as an academic and research discipline in Australia. It is largely a post Second World War history. Earlier trends, as reflected in the first twenty five years of the *Australian geographer*, were described briefly by Spate in 1952.[33] Tilley recently completed a similar analysis which emphasized the extraordinary breadth of contemporary geographical inquiry.[34] Not all reviews are retrospective. To commemorate the jubilee of the Geographical Society of New South Wales, several academics were commissioned by the editor of the *Australian geographer* to "reflect on future directions in selected branches of the discipline in Australia." Their succinct reports do not purport to be a comprehensive account of the future of Australian geography in the light of the past but this symposium is now probably the best monitor of current research trends extant. Areas surveyed were geomorphology, hydrology, climatology, urban and historical geography, environmental and third world studies.[35] In this last interest area, Lea and his colleagues have compiled an intriguing bibliography of professional geographical literature on Papua New Guinea.[36] Over 500 references, alphabetically ordered by author, are included. The exhaustive list is prefaced by a short essay escorting the reader through the main personalities and institutions involved.

The focus on geographers provides another component of bibliography in Australian geography. Most obituaries and *festschriften* include at least a selected set of references which are vital for the student of the making of Australian geography. Short bibliographies were appended, for example, to the obituaries for such distinguished scholars as Griffith Taylor, J. Holmes, F. Loewe, F. Craft, H.W. King, and R. Ha.[37] The recent volume for G.J. Butland[38] and Jenning's reflections on the course of physical geography[39] also include bibliographies that conveniently group together their published work. Biobibliography will continue to offer hitherto neglected opportunities for reviewing the progress of Australian geography and the achievements of its personnel.

Human geography: reviews and bibliographies

Surveys of different research foci within human geography in Australia are frequently incorporated into unpublished theses or, in abbreviated form, into published journal articles as background material. Formal bibliographical

reviews in print are rarer. The contributions of Spate were cited in the previous section. The set of essays in Cannon's thesis is arguably the most systematic survey of human (and physical) geography yet attempted. Were a regular series of short pieces such as these to appear, then much of the inchoate focus to Australian geographical bibliography would evaporate. Overseas journals have taken something of a lead in this area. The recent reviews by Berry[40] on urban studies and Tuan[41] on humanistic geography in Australia, however disappointing in content, serve as possible models.

The only branch of human geography that has earned a reasonably comprehensive bibliographical coverage, except for theses, is historical geography.[41a] Since 1970 three major review articles have appeared. The first, by Williams[42], is an innovative account of the themes as well as the temporal and spatial coverage in the work of geographers and certain historians. Heathcote's briefer paper[43] covers a similar ground, although its treatment of the precursors to the post war studies is a helpful supplement. The final member of the trio is Wynn's account[44] which concentrates on the literature of the early 1970s and stresses the predilection for rural themes and the comparative neglect of urban historical geography. This near saturation treatment notwithstanding, similar detailed stocktakings in other fields of interest in human geography are long overdue.

Physical geography: reviews and bibliographies

Bibliography in physical geography is equally fragmented although the coverage is more complete. Apart from Jenning's seminal but selective review[45] the only other general review is Fury's audacious introduction to the geomorphology of Australia that includes nearly 130 references.[46]

The flavour and thrusts of Australian geomorphology could be roughly gained from the *Introduction to systematic geomorphology* series of the Australian National University Press[47] and the two books edited by Jennings and Mabbutt,[48] and by Davies and Williams.[49] In his introduction to the latter volume Galloway perhaps over-optimistically notes that despite the burgeoning of geomorphological research by geographers, geologists, hydrologists, and, inter alia, engineers, "the volume of literature has not yet grown beyond the bounds of comprehension."[50] These publications, as with published texts in other areas, are valuable if delayed research aids but rarely include comprehensive bibliographies and obviously leave untouched the problem of their own recording.

One of the most valuable contributions to the history of Australian physical geography is the late H.I. Scott's *The development of landform studies in Australia*, submitted as a doctoral dissertation at the University of New South Wales in 1976 and published direct from the typescript a year later.[51] Scott's story starts with the pioneering interpretations of Australian landforms by nineteenth century explorers. It proceeds, via a selective chronology of controversies and shifting research interests, to the present day. The post Second World War years are distinguished by an influx of overseas workers, new expertise, and applied research. Although Scott did not attempt a comprehensive bibliographical review, an important extra chapter in his book details trends in Australian geomorphological literature from 1920 to 1971 through a percentage breakdown by subject classes. This analysis includes a comparison with British and American literature over the same period.[52]

Bibliographical control is uneven within the specialized avenues of Australian physical geography. Wace's review of biogeography underlines its fledgling status in this country.[53] The volume edited by Keast and others in 1959[54] promised much more by its title but broader environmental themes, fundamental to many geographies, have confined biogeography to a relatively minor specialty. Climatological research finds the geographer collaborating with other physical scientists and bibliographical sources are suitably diverse. The publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, *Meteorological and geoastrophysical abstracts*, and the recent publications by Gentilli[55] and Linacre and Hobbs[56] together comprise a sound introduction to the literature of Australian climatology. Also of interest is Gentilli's history of climatological research in Australia.[57]

Geographers studying arid zone geomorphology enjoy perhaps the best formal bibliographical services in Australian geography. Most notable is the C.S.I.R.O.'s *Arid zone newsletter*, which has been issued annually since 1956.[58] It includes details of all research work undertaken in Australian universities and government research bodies, an inventory of relevant theses, and a bibliography compiled from submitted lists. The purpose of the bibliography is "to acquaint readers with recent publications relevant to Australian arid zone research." The place of Australian research in an international context is revealed in *Desertification: a world bibliography*[59], assembled for the 1976 International Geographical Congress in Moscow. This work, currently being updated, includes over 1600 entries of which 92 are Australian. Elsewhere, Bowler has discussed the main directions of geomorphological research in Australian arid zones in a review article that appeared in a special Australian edition of *Earth science reviews*.[60]

Progress in Australian coastal studies has been assessed by Thom[61] who concludes that lack of co-ordination among research workers has partly hindered local coastal research. As in arid zone research, the potential role of international bodies in fostering domestic bibliographical control is evident. The Working Group on Dynamics of Shoreline Erosion and its predecessors within the International Geographical Union have sponsored six bibliographies of international scope since 1956.[62] The bibliographies are compiled from submitted lists of national correspondents and provide a continuous clearinghouse service. The bibliographical jigsaw of other branches of Australian geography could profit from similar international liaison, particularly if this co-ordination strategy met real research needs.

Bibliographical services

Without the seeming volume or coherence of research to profitably sustain a domestic geographical abstracting service, bibliographical assistance must be placed on an imperfect array of tools. The general reference aids are well known. The *Australian national bibliography* of books, monographs, and pamphlets adopts a Dewey classification but its geography section (910) is usually filled with school textbooks and little else. The promise of the *Australian public affairs information service* as a national index of journal literature is not realized in its desultory geography section. The "Geography, Cartography" sub-section of the C.S.I.R.O.'s *Australian science index*[63] is a curious list of references geared primarily to land use research and remote sensing. The geographer can

effectively use all these fine sources through their subject/title/author indexes but their success in monitoring the professional geographical literature is limited. Their main value lies in tapping errant references and cross-checking.

Australian geography and geographical research on Australia are more systematically covered in international indexes. The *Bibliographie geographique internationale*[64] from the Centre national de la recherche scientifique in France, *New Geographical literature and maps*[65] providing "bibliographical data" on publications received by the Royal Geographical Society, and *Current geographical publications*[66], which details additions to the *Research catalogue* of the American Geographical Society, all have a regional subdivision on Australia. The seven components of *Geoabstracts*[67] constitute the best tools in international geographical bibliography. Collection methods vary with all these publications. The editors of *Geoabstracts*, for example, concede only that issues "are compiled with the generous help of many people." The comprehensiveness and representativeness of all these indexes are somewhat problematic.

Geography's perennial classification conundrum also confounds any simple notion of "geographical" abstracts. The reality of the discipline's many research environments is such that a plethora of cognate indexes and bibliographies may be productively employed in geographical study. By way of illustration: the Australian Institute of Urban Studies' *Bibliography of urban studies*[68] is a valuable record of, and source for, urban geography in Australia; similarly the *Inventory of water resources research in Australia*[69] provides research and publication details of interest to many professional geographers inside and outside the universities. An exhaustive survey of "related" bibliographies would lead to heady proliferation.

One other international review mechanism can be mentioned. This is the *Progress in geography* series published by Edward Arnold, London, divided in 1977 into *Progress in human geography* and *Progress in physical geography*. The three annual issues of each journal exemplify geography's affair with discursive review articles. Research reports that include Australian references, and papers dealing exclusively with progress in Australian geography should find their way into this forum. Moreover, this style of publication could be adopted readily for a national audience.

Theses

Perhaps the most crucial locus of laxness in Australian geographical bibliography is the absence of any systematic ongoing recording of theses and dissertations. The monitoring of undergraduate and postgraduate research is marked at best by lethargy and at worst by haphazardness.

The single most important compilation of Australian geography theses, and by definition a notable contribution to the uncluttered field of Australian geographical bibliography, is by Marsden and Tugby.[70] Nearly 800 theses from Bachelors level to Ph.D. dissertations are cited and provide an apparently comprehensive list for the period 1933 to 1971. The entries are usefully, albeit generally, classified by region and topic. Entries were assembled from departmental submissions and

cross-checked in the *Union list of higher degree theses in Australian university libraries.*[71] The Marsden and Tugby volume is currently being revised and updated.

Until the publication of Marsden and Tugby's bibliography the recording of theses could be described flatteringly as erratic. In 1962 the now defunct *Australian geographical record* published a first list of the 73 theses accepted for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees at Australian universities between 1950 and 1962.[72] In 1966, in its sole formal contribution to Australian geographical bibliography in fifteen years, *Australian geographical studies* included an updated list for higher degree theses from 1962, 1963, and 1964.[73] Between 1968 and 1973 the I.A.G. also published a series entitled *Research in progress*[74], which from 1968 provided data on theses completed and in preparation. Since the collapse of this initiative no regular monitoring of theses has been undertaken. A welcome experiment is the appearance of an *I.A.G. newsletter* late in 1978. As well as providing information on research projects and grants, new departmental publications and professional salmagundi, the first number included an incomplete list of newly awarded higher degree theses.

In the words of its editor, the *Newsletter* is intended as a check on Australian geography's "pervasive parochialism and introspection."[75] Bibliography suffers in this sort of environment. Whether the *Newsletter* can survive may partly depend on the degree of professional interest shown in utilising it as a formal bibliographic tool.

Australian geography lacks the thesis recording machinery of other countries. Since 1970 geography theses produced in New Zealand universities have been noted in the October issue of the *New Zealand geographer.*[76] The February number of *The professional geographer*[77] traditionally includes a list of 'Recent geography dissertations and [masters] theses completed at American universities.' In the British Isles the Conference of Heads of Departments of Geography regularly prepares an inventory of higher degrees underway and completed.[78] Copies are distributed to all participating departments. Australian geography apparently lacks both a will and a way.

Conclusion

The record of bibliography in Australian geography is a rather sad one. Since the demise of the *Australian geographer's* 'Bibliography of Australian geographical literature' no real lasting commitment to any sort of bibliographical enterprise has eventuated. The recording of all sources with geographical relevance is clearly beyond the scope and resources of professional geography. An enterprise as successful as Reiner's 1967 bibliography[79] must capture only a smattering of the potential sources from 1938 to 1963. But even Australian geography as narrowly defined in this essay is imperfectly chronicled. Several reasons might be propounded: the poor correlation between conventional disciplinary interest labels and actual research environments, reliance on dedicated enthusiasts with no provision for continuity, the relatively small number of professional geographers that facilitates communication via informal channels, and perhaps the sheer antipathy for an endeavour perceived as distinctly peripheral.

Bibliography in Australian geography has traditionally depended on individual initiative. The monitoring of theses is thus suitably dismal because it demands the kind of ongoing systematic co-operation that is rarely mustered and never maintained. Personal enterprise will undoubtedly fuel future projects but a more benign national leadership might provide the necessary catalyst for co-ordination.

Three national bodies could play a greater role in fostering research and subject bibliography. The Institute of Australian Geographers is nominally the most obvious but suffers from an inherent quiescence that comes from a small membership, a seemingly permanent danger of incomplete financial collapse, and a mobile mailing address in the absence of a permanent secretariat. However, its newest child, the *I.A.G. newsletter*, could provide a spur to action. Special interest working groups within the I.A.G. are still largely embryonic but their unwritten charters may yet see bibliographical projects. The mission of the National Committee for Geography is "to maintain contact with the International Geographical Union and to advise Council [of the Australian Academy of Science] on Australian participation in the work and affairs of the Union." The commissioned article by Spate and Jennings[80] and the previous section on physical geography indicate the potential role of I.G.U. sponsorship in national bibliographic control. Enterprises such as a revision and (regular?) update of Cannon's work[81] or the promotion of Australian bibliographical participation in I.G.U. Commissions and Working Groups should come under the National Committee's scrutiny. In June 1978 the heads of Australian geography departments held the inaugural session of what will be a regular series of meetings. A digest of postgraduate study opportunities at Australian universities was distributed under the auspices of this forum. The ability of an annual meeting to stimulate national bibliographical innovation is circumscribed but an undertaking on the United Kingdom model in thesis compilation at least can be entertained.

There are bad and good reasons for the helter skelter of bibliography in Australian geography. We can continue to depend on solid contributions from individuals, hope and work for some systematic co-ordination and continuity, and but pray for encouragement.

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14. In Part *9*: Vol. 4, 1944, pp. 204-206. The bibliography had an unhappy ending. A paltry eight references were included in what turned out to be the last instalment. The penultimate instalment was said to be continued from Vol. 4, No. 8, p. 88. This appears to be a phantom reference. The confusion continued with Part *10* repeating the numbering of references already employed in Part *9*.

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